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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXII NO. 205 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

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Damage Caused By Floods Beats 'Quake Record

Dr. Mahmud's Wire To Rajen Babu

Relief Measures, Hopelessly Inadequate

PEOPLE CLINGING TO ROOFS & TREES

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 28.

Harrowing details of havoc caused by the floods due to simultaneous rising of the Sone, Sarju and the Ganges continue to pour in.

Patna may now said to be well out of danger though hundreds of villages on the west and some on the east including Diara villages are submerged. Great loss has been done to the standing crop and stock of seed and other properties. Local officials are having enquiries made to expedite the permanent nature of relief, such as 'takkavi' loans, etc.

Gravest situation seems to be obtaining in the District of Saran which has been attacked from two sides from the east by the Ganges and the Sarju from southwest. The whole town is practically under water and villages in several thanas, north of the railway line, are stated to be scverely menaced.

GREATER THAN 'QUAKE HAVOC.

Doctor Syed Mahmud wires to say that the havoc wrought is greater than that by the earthquake. Doctor Mahmud's effort to prevent breach in Naini bandh which protects north Chapra from the Sarju floods does not seem to have proved successful.

PLIGHT OF CHAPRA.

Harrowing reports are pouring in from the district of widespread distress and suffering. The situation in Chapra is very grave because the present floods were preceded first by the earthquake and later by the last flood. Considerable damage has been done and relief measures though undertaken promptly, appear hopelessly inadequate to meet the situation. Reports from Bhagalpore, Monghyr and parts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpore are equally dreadful both in extent and intensity. Though the situation in Arrah is improving, riverside portions of the district have suffered terribly. All told, considerable part of the province has suffered disastrously and the problem of providing relief on an adequate scale is causing grave anxiety to all concerned. Complete co-operation has existed between officials and the Bihar Central Relief Committee in regard both to rescue and relief work.

TASK BEFORE RAJEN BABU.

The problem of finding adequate funds is almost staggering. Babu Rajendra Prasad with such little funds as are in the hands of the Bihar Central Relief Committee has been ceaselessly at work knowing neither rest nor peace. But the resources at his disposai are too inadequate.

ADVANCES BY CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

PATNA, Aug. 28.

The following advances havebeen made by the Bihar Central Relief Committee for floods:—

Patna District, Rs. 4,500; Arwal-Gaya, Rs. 200; Begusarai, Rs. 1,300; Arrah, Rs. 2,000; Bhagalpore. Rs. 1,500; and Purnea, Rs. 200.

The Committee's centres at Saran, Muzaffarpore and Monghyr have been authorised to spend whatever amount they consider necessary under the present circumstances.

CROPS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Dr. Syed Mahmud wires to Babu Rajendra Prasad this morning:—

"After wiring to you we went with materials to repair Naini Bund with the help of villagers and tried our best but failed. Water is rising towards Chapra and Sonepur. A portion of Bariarpur and Chapra Road are under water. Crops have been completely destroyed. Innumerable houses have collapsed. The power house is so far safe. The estimated loss is more than that by the earthquake. Water of the town is receding since yesterday."

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Sri Krishna Singh wires this morning from Mushipur, Monghyr:—

"The flood in the Ganges is abnormally high. Thousands have been rendered helpless. People are clinging to roofs and trees. In Begusarai sub-division more than hundred villages have been affected."—United Press.

FLOODS THREATEN BENARES

BENARES, Aug. 28.

Benares is surrounded on all sides by water. Water penetrated some streets through the Ghats and caused grave anxiety.

Water is continuously rising. Rains also set in to-day after 4 days. Four villages on the banks of Baruna are under water.

People have taken shelter on road side.—United Press.

USE 'QUAKE FUNDS FOR RELIEF

PATNA, Aug. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi has wired to Babu Rajendra Prasad:

"Grieved over floods. You will use earthquake funds for relief. Hope floods are subsiding."

Over Rs. 11,000 have been advanced for flood relief by the Bihar Central Relief Committee. —A. P.

Earlier News On Page 16

ARRESTS AT VIENNA

Police Raid On Heimwehr Barracks Sequel To Mutinv

VIENNA, Aug. 28.

Strong police detachments raided the Heimwehr Barracks in the suburb of Floridsdorf and after fighting made numerous arrests.

Floridsdorf is a workers' District where fierce fighting occurred in February.

The raid was a sequel to the mutiny on the part of the garrison against the Commander-in-Chief whom they had declared dismissed and arrested as "not devoting his services to the aims of the Heimwehr".

Rebels and Loyalists fought with sticks, bayonets and revolvers. Flyingsquad police wearing steel helmets and bayonets fixed, rushed to the spot in motor lorries and order was restored after an hour's fighting. Police now are guarding the Barracks and strategic points in the vicinity.—Reuter's Special.

LAHORE MAHASABHA AND MALAVIYAJI

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

It is understood, says the "Daily Herald," that an agreement has been arrived at under which 5 nominees of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be supported at the Assembly Election by Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party. These five nominees to be selected from the Punjab Delhi and Bihar. The Maha Sabha may not as a body participate in the elections.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FAMOUS EXPLORER DEAD.

SYDNEY, Aug. 28.

Death has occurred of the explorer scientist Sir Edgeworth David who supervised the construction of the vast system of tunnels on the western front during war, blew up Messines Ridge few years ago, discovered the fossil of Fauna Australia, estimated to be 600 million years old.—Reuter.

HEIMWEHR REVOLT.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.

It is believed many were wounded in the Heimwehr revolt. Hundreds of onlookers are gathering in the streets around the barracks, watching, silently while police stand on guard, armed with machine-guns and pistols.

It is officially stated that the Austrian Government will publish shortly before the next meeting of the League Assembly "Brown Book" on the July revolt in Vienna which led to the murder of Dr. Dollfuss. It is understood the book will accuse Germany of complicity in the putsch. It is reliably stated that Von Papen will not return from Germany until after its publication so that he will not be compelled to declare Germany's view-point.—Reuter.

ANDREWS & GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 28

Rev Andrews had further conversations with Mahatma Gandhi this morning on South Africa and Zanzibar affairs.

He will have to go as soon as possible to Simla to report to the Minister of Education and Lands Sir Fazli Hussain facts about Zanzibar which he has in his possession He will therefore not be able to visit the Earthquake area which has now been devastated by floods until he has gone to Simla.—A P.

Khan, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as the "Frontier Gandhi" who was released on Monday from Hazaribagh jail, where he had been detained under the Regulation of 1818.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S PROGRAMME

PATNA, Aug. 28.

Khan Abdul Gaffurkhan and his brother will arrive here to-morrow.

They will go to Bolpur next and then to Wardha to meet Mahatmaji, where Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also will meet them.—United Press.

JAMNALALJI'S WIRE TO MAHATMA

BOMBAY, August 28.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has wired to Gandhiji to-day as follows:—

"Please welcome Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his brother to Wardha on my behalf. Shall be glad if they would make Wardha their home during the period of prohibition of their entry into the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab."—A. P.

ANXIOUS TO SEE GHAFFAR KHAN

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, has sent the following telegram to Khan Abdul Gaffarkhan at Wardha:—

"Cordial greetings. Anxious see both. Arriving Wardha on Thursday morning."

TRIUMVIRATE FOR GERMANY?

Appointment Of Goering, Blomberg & Rudolf Next Week

BERLIN, August 28.

General Goering, Blomberg and Rudolf Hess will, according to trustworthy information, form the triumvirate, which, under Herr Hitler's personal guidance, direct the destiny of Germany.

Herr Hitler is expected to make a public announcement of the appointment of these Deputies at Nuremberg Party Congress, next week.

It is understood Gen. Goering will be made Vice-Chancellor and conduct the Reich political affairs, Gen. Blomberg will deal with Defence matters with final decision over war and peace, while Gen. Hess will have full control of the party machine.—Reuter.

MR. ASAF ALI FOR ASSEMBLY

C. P. B. Candidate From Delhi Constituency

CALCUTTA, August 28.

The "United Press" has been informed by the Secretariat of the Congress Parliamentary Board that Mr. Asaf Ali has been adopted as the Congress candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly for the Delhi constituency, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Delhi Provincial Congress Commttee.—United Press.

WHO WILL SUCCEED GENERAL HIGGINS?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

For the second time in 69 years in the Salvation Army's history the High Council met to-day behind locked doors. and gates, to decide the successor to General Higgins who retires next November. Gen. Higgins was present at the opening but did not participate in the discussions.

The Council elected Commissioner Karlarsson of Norway as President to govern the deliberations, which, Reuter understands, have become involved and are likely to be protracted.

The actual election will probably be held to-morrow.

Rs. 1,000
IN PRIZES
What Do They Use
Competition
WILL CLOSE TO-DAY
August 29th
SEND YOUR ENTRIES BEFORE 6 P. M.

Importing Racial Discrimination

ABDUR RAHIM INDICTS ARMY POLICY

Bullying And Lobbying Secure Passage Of Army Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The threat that the Army Bill would be dropped and official lobby whipping tactics, brought about the defeat of Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to the Army Bill.

The margin was very narrow, as the defeat on the Opposition was inflicted by a majority of only three votes.

Those who knew what had happened yesterday behind the scenes were not at all surprised, but credit must be given to the Government for the excellent stage management.

For instance, when Colonel Lumby was speaking, Capt. Sher Muhamed Khan and Sir Henry Gidney put him questions which looked as though inspired, from the manner of questioners who received the reply and cheered.

Another proof of this was that while Colonel Lumby instantly gave way to them, he refused to give way to Sir Abdur Rahim, when the latter interrupted him twice.

Sir Henry Gidney was so satisfied with the reply that he wanted to show that he had been converted to the Government view. Dramatically he walked to the European Group and whispered to Mr. James, his Party Whip that after all, he would not become a black sheep, but would vote with the European party.

CAUSE OF SUDDEN CLOSURE.

The division was called quite unexpectedly and Mr. Neogy who moved it, declared in the lobby that he did not wish that Mr. Ranga Iyer's speech should be considered worthy of a repiy, and that therefore, he moved the closure. The fact of the matter also seems to be that some more of the Opposition members were leaving Simla in the afternoon to-day, and it was thought best by them to challenge a division before lunch.

Though defeated, they are trying to mobilize votes again for the final voting on the Bill. None remained neutral, and Bhai Permanand who alone might have had the distinction of being neutral, was persuaded at the last minute to vote for the amendment, his grouse being that the proposed privileges were being given to the so-called "martial classes". He was, however, prepared to help the Opposition with his vote, if that would defeat the Government. As it happened Government won, inspite of that vote.

GOVT. VICTORY.

I wonder if the Government was ready for the vote so early.

Sir Henry Craik was away in the Council of State, and his vote could not be had. In such critical divisions, the Government could not afford to risk even one vote. But they did risk it by going to the division.

THOSE NEUTRALS

Though no member present in the House remained neutral, some members absented themselves from the House, perhaps out of fear that their vote might annoy the Government or make their own election difficult

Only six elected Indian members voted with the Government. They were

Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode

Mr. Anklesaria

Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla

Mr. Ranga Iyer and

Mr. Rastogi.

Some of these members are, according to lobby gossips, hoping to get favourable consideration for nomination if they are not elected, or if they do not seek re-election.

In any case, voting on Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment has put a final seal to the record of this Assembly as a body incapable of defeating the Government, whatever be the strength of the Opposition's case and whatever the national opinion on the subject be.

RESULT OF DIVISION.

The result of the division taken on the third reading of the Bill showed exactly the same margin of difference because, voting in favour of the Bill was 51 as against 48 members who stood for rejection. The most interesting feature of the voting time was that Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed who, ever since the election of Sir Shanmukham Chetty as President never entered the Chamber, had to walk in in order to go into one lobby or the other. But he could not make up his mind and sat in deep contemplation for a minute when Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhury and others surrounded him and managed to take him to the "noes" lobby. Bhai Parmanand again showed vacillation and Mr. James of the European group thought by sitting next to him, would prevent Bhai Parmanand from voting on the popular side, but Bhaiji finally did go into the popular lobby and recorded his vote against the Bill.

VICEROY AND ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, August 28.

The Viceroy's speech tomorrow will try to soothe the injured feelings of those members who were hoping to score a dramatic victory over the Army Bill to help their election propaganda.

The Viceroy will tell the Assembly how ably it has rendered service to the Nation and has deserved well of it.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

By 49 votes against 46, the Assembly, to-day, rejected the amendment of Sir Abdur Rahim moved to the Army Bill. The amendment sought to provide that that the status and opportunities for promotion and power of command rank and precedence of Indian Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army shall be the same as that of the British Officers in the Indian Army in all units and formations.

It will be recalled that Sir Joseph Bhore announced earlier in the day that if this amendment was carried the Bill itself would be dropped.

SIR J. BHORE'S STATEMENT

Sir Joseph Bhore, before the

(Continued on Page 9).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Much-travelled Parsi bachelor in business up-country, with ..advanced Nationalistic political views, would like to enter into social correspondence with young lady of similar views and refined tastes. Box No. 2873, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted I Class Licensed Electrician on 75, urgent appointment. Apply personally Goldwyn (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road. (2880).

Wanted a Glass Blower. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University. (8830).

Wanted Urgently:—Qualified artists trained in lettering work for studio in Bombay, apply Parker-Company (Employment Suppliers), 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (2879).

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted energetic gentlemen of high position to organise Branches for the sale of sports goods. Salary Rs. 100 to 300. Apply stating age, credentials and references to Box No. 2841, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Managers and Clerks for different commercial concerns. Pay according qualifications. Apply D. R. Sarda. 23, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi. (2869).

12. TO BE LET.

To let portion of ground floor of Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Suitable for Show Room, Big Stores, Pharmacy, etc. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. (2863).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

Boys and Girls to pass Matriculation in single attempt. General Education Academy, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2878).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusava	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goivad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman desirous investment on first mortgage best properties near Railway Station, Khar, Santa Cruz, may enquire Box No. 2872, "Bombay Chronicle".

Depositors requested study our Building Security Scheme before investment. Wanted Agents on Pay Commission for Bombay. Banking Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., Dalal Street, Bombay. (2871)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Free Life Reading Sent, send birth details with 9 annas for postage etc., to Murthy's Forecasting Department, 1046, Chamarajpuram, Mysore. (2875).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs 2|12; Refill., 2|-. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

KASTOORCHAND MILLS, BOMBAY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the property known as the Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar, Bombay.

Comprising of Forest and Toka Land admeasuring 45,040 square yards or thereabouts.

Machinery comprising: 913 Looms each loom complete with Motor for individual drive: 18,379 Ring Spindles, 13,482 Condensor Mule Spindles, together with all preparatory machinery; a complete Waste Plant of 3,456 Spindles. Complete Electric Power Plant of 3 (three) Diesel Engines each 375 B.H.P. and 1 (one) 750 B.H.P. together with Generating machinery, Transformers, etc., etc., and Mill Buildings.

Offers are invited in one lot or alternatively:—

1. For land
2. For Building
3. For Machinery

Tenderers are asked to note that there is no Folding or Finishing machinery at this Mill.

Offers accompanied with a cheque for 5 per cent of the amount offered to be addressed to W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Agents to the Trustees of the Debenture Holders, Churchgate St., Bombay, on or before the 3rd of September. Permit to see the Mills will be granted on application to W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd. (8831)

JALGAON ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Re: Notice of loss, appeared in yesterday's paper for 250 ordinary shares Nos. 1582-1831 of the above Company, please read the name as K. S. MACKENZIE (8827).

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1934, at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year, ended 28th February, 1934.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. S. C. Cambata, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th August, 1934, to the 29th August, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1934.

N. B.:—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 10th September, 1934, between 12 noon and 3 p. m. on week-days, other than Saturdays; and between 12 noon and 1-30 p. m. on Saturdays, on application or on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 18th August, 1934. 8763.

Public Notice

MORVI-RAILWAY

SLEEPERS TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 55,000 (Fifty-five thousand), half-round sleepers, of the best Samtal Jodka Teak, of the Standard Meter Gauge dimensions, of not less than 6" x 9" x 4½" for delivery F.O.R. Wankaner.

2. Delivery to commence from 15th October 1934 at the rate of about 20,000 sleepers per month, and to be completed by the 15th January 1935, for certain.

3. The tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi," Superscribed "Tender for Meter Gauge sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 300 as Earnest money.

4. Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th September, 1934

STORES SUPERINTENDENT.
Morvi, dated 22-8-1934.
8817.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI KAIKHUSHROO LALKAKA, MEHERA KAIKHUSHROO ARDESHIR LALKAKA, KHURSHED KAIKHUSHROO LALKAKA, RATANJI JAMSHEDJI RATNAGAR and BURJOR HORMUSJI VAKIL, the Executors and Trustees of the last will and Testament of Dr. Kaikhushroo Cursetji Lalkaka deceased have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons, therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and now known as Silloo Villa situate, lying and being at Cirrus Avenue, Ripon Road, on the West Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1105 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3528 (1) and Cadastral Survey No. 1874 of Byculla Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Plot No. 88 of the said Estate, on or towards the West by plot No. 86 of the said Estate, on or towards the North by a service passage, on or towards the South by the Cirrus Avenue aforesaid and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward No. 4090 (3) and Street No. 4.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1934.

VAKIL DADABHOY &
BHARUCHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8826

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 501 OF 1934

Re: CHAINRAI KHIALDAS and CHATRUMAL MENGHRAJ, trading as speculators in Gold and Silver at Karanjia Building, Kolsa Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. ..... Debtors.

Ex-parte: DWARKADAS BASHMULL ... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 22nd day of August, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor Chatrumal Menghraj as an Insolvent.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8836

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 733 OF 1934

(1) GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, (2) MUKUNDLAL BANSILAL ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) ANANDJI DHANJI, (2) DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS, (3) DINNATH RAGHUNATH & CO., a firm which carried on business as Plumbers at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. DINNATH RAGHUNATH & CO.,

The abovenamed 3rd Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit as a Short Cause inter alia against you for a declaration that there is due and owing by the 1st Defendant to them under the Mortgage, dated the 30th September, 1921, Rs. 9,02,070-8-0 with interest thereon at the rate provided in the said Mortgage and for other reliefs as mentioned in the Plaint herein and that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 3rd October, 1934, on which date you are summoned to appear in the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay at 11 a.m. (S.T.) either in person or by Advocate to answer the Plaintiffs and to produce all witnesses and any document in your possession relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case. In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23th day of Aug. 1934.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8835.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in the Schedules of MAGANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, who at the time of his death was residing in his own house known as Jubilee Mansion at Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased

DHIRAJLAL MAGANLAL DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, son of the said deceased and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 648 of 1932, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
The 23rd day of August 1934.
Messrs MINOCHEHAR MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8832

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Deprived Of Old Vested Rights

Plight Of Indian British Subjects In Zanzibar

This is Mr. Andrews' second article on Zanzibar question. The first appeared in our Tuesday's issue:—

The Attorney General of Zanzibar in introducing the Land Alienation Bill which deprives Indians of the right of holding agricultural lands in Zanzibar said as follows:—"Sir, in regard to the bill itself it would be idle to say that it was not drastic and almost revolutionary in its provisions, or that it has not shown itself to be unpopular with a large number of people locally. And that unpopularity is likely to last for sometime. The Bill without doubt affects the rights and privileges of certain members of the community. The bill has the further disadvantage of discriminating somewhat in respect of races, and that is always open to objection. On the other hand the bill is put forward by the Government because in the opinion of the Government it should be enacted."

The Attorney-General then went on to explain the main provisions of the bill. They were as follows:—(1) An Arab or an African may not permanently alienate his lands to a non-Arab or non-African without the sanction of the British Residents. This clause is openly acknowledged to be directed against Indians, though their name is not mentioned.

USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE.

(2) An Arab or an African will only be able to mortgage his property in some form of 'usufructuary' mortgage. by which the land returns to its original owner after a period not exceeding 20 years. "Without doubt" says the Attorney-General," the bill is intended to prevent as far as may be, mortgages which will lead to the expropriation of the owner.

(3) Leases, which an Arab or an African may give for his land shall not exceed twenty years.

(4) With regard to past transactions, no decree of court involving the sale of land of an Arab or African shall be executed for one year after the bill becomes law. The Attorney-General calls this standing moratorium.

(5) The Ceurt may cancel fictitious sales which have been transacted in lieu of a mortgage.

STARTLING PROVISIONS.

Having described the Bill, the Attorney-General adds. "I do not deny that these provisions are somewhat startling; but it is dire necessity which forces this legislation to be introduced. I will divide the subject under two heads:—(1) economic, (2) political or social. With regard to the economic necessity for this measure it is common knowledge that the land owning classes of the Protectorate have been in a serious state of indebtedness for some years. There eecords over sixty years old in the Government archives which show that the British Agent and Consuls-General were somewhat perturbed at the indebtedness of the landowners even in those days. The agriculturists have always been farmer-tenants of landowners who have been heavily indebted.

"But it was not till lately that the real crisis arose. After the war, there came a boom period. Prices went sky high. Everybody was happy. Landowners instead of using that time carefully and advancing slowly went right out with extravagant ideas and bought more lands at almost fabulous prices. Ready money was not very often produced. Every purchase was by means of mortgage on terms which could only be met if inflation continued with no possible chance of redemption unless clove prices had remained at their highest."

AN ADMISSION.

The Attorney-General ends the economic argument with an admission that hitherto very little land has actually passed out of Arab or African hands, because the Indians holding a mortgage have found it possible to pass on the property from one Arab or African or another. He fears, however that the same thing will not hold good in future, because there will be no Arab or African left who can produce ready money. This will mean that Indians will expropriate the Arab or African.

Social and political consequences:—

Great harm will ensue. he goes on to say, because if the Arab or African landowner is ex-propriated, then he will be reduced to the position of tenant or else become landless without occupations occupation. Either of these things will involve a great loss of prestige.

"Zanzibar", he adds in conclusion, "is an Arab State. It is the duty of the protecting government to assist the protected people. It is impossible for us to stand by and take the risk of expropriation of His Highness's people. It has been the general experience of those who have anything to do with courts of Justice in the Protectorate that taken as a whole, the balance is not even as between debtor and creditor. I do not suggest that courts deliver unjust judgments, but I say that on one side you have careful thrifty businesslike people, able to use the advantages of the stronger position and the possession of wealth, while on the other side you have a fool hardy people with no idea of the value of money and general spirit of recklessness."

PAYMENT OF DEBT

The Attorney-General concludes by saying that the Debt must be paid, as far as land can stand the repayment, and the Acting Resident has already appointed a Commissioner with a leading Indian member upon it to find out how the debts already contracted may best be liquidated with Government assistance. But while both these officials thus offer in the near future some hope of a small portion of the past accumulation of debts being recovered through liquidation they give no hope whatever that this Land Alienation Act will be repealed when once the liquidation has been effected.

Yet this act directly deprives Indian British subjects in Zanzibar of old established vested rights. Unless this act is repealed, no Indian will be allowed in future to hold agricultural lands in Zanzibar except by the special permission of the British Resident who has already shown that he intends to hold this land in trust for the Arabs," however improvident they may be.

DEPRIVED OF OLD RIGHTS

This will mean that in 1923 the Indians who are British subjects were deprived the rights of holding agricultural lands in the Kenya highlands. These have been reserved for Europeans. Now they will be deprived of the right of holding land in Zanzibar and Pemba. These lands will be reserved for Arabs and Africans, even though the Arabs and Africans were not born in Zanzibar and Indians were born there.

It will well be asked how much further is this deprivation of rights as British Subjects to go on?

FIGHTING LANDLORDISM

Housing Scheme For City Tenants

The General Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Association writes:—

The tenants of Bombay are fully aware how the Bombay Tenants' Association had strenuously worked for the Rent Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, which was in last March defeated owing to the Government opposition by only a small majority.

TO FIGHT LANDLORDISM.

The Association fully realises that the condition of the tenants in general will not be improved, until a Rent Restriction Act is passed. But for the introduction of the Rent Bill, the Association will have to wait for one or two years more till the election of the new Reformed Council. In the meantime, the Association means to take the Housing Scheme in its hands, and thus to fight Landlordism in the city and to ameliorate to the condition of the tenants to a certain extent.

At the suggestion of Mr. R. K. Vaidya, the Municipal Corporator from 'G' Ward and one of the members of the Managing Board of the Association, a Committee with powers to co-opt has been appointed by the Managing Board. The Committee will in due course place their scheme before the public.

OUTLINE OF THE HOUSING SCHEME

The vacant plots, owned by the Municipality and the City Improvement Trusts will be acquired by the Association at low rates. Chawls and buildings will be erected thereon partly at the cost of the tenants, and at the cost of the Association.

The tenants will have to pay for successive twenty years a fixed amount of Rent, which will not in any case exceed the average rent, prevailing in the locality.

After twenty years, the premises, occupied by the tenants will be held free by the tenants excepting, of course, the liability of paying the proportional Municipal taxes etc. which will not be more than the original Rent. The tenants will thus be to a great extent benefitted by this scheme. They will get a free use of the premises for more than 30 years, if the lifepesiod of the building be taken as more than 50 years.

The Social workers in the city are requested to seriously consider this important problem of the Housing Scheme, and send their schemes and suggestions to the Bombay Tenants' Association, Bombay 4, and they will be made the co-opted members of the Committee, whose schemes and suggestions will be found more guiding and practicable.

LABOUR LEADER RELEASED

Mr. S. G. Tambitkar Completes Three Months' Sentence

Mr. S. G. Tambitkar, General Secretary of the Young Workers' League was released from Arthur Road Jail on Tuesday morning after undergoing imprisonment for three months.

He was received at the Jail gate by a large number of workers and after being garlanded amidst shouts of "Lal Bavta Ki-Jai," he was taken in procession to the office of the Young Workers' League, Mr. C. M. Jadhav, the President of the League, made a short speech welcoming him. Mr. Tambitkar made a suitable reply.

Mr. Tambitkar was arrested on April 27 last under section 117 and 353 for a speech which he had uade in connection with the Textile General Strike. He was also included among the fourteen leaders who were arrested under the Special Powers Act on the April 30 and detained in Byculla Jail. On May 29, he was sentenced by the Dadar Court to undergo three month's rigorous imprisonment.

Two other labour leaders, Messrs. B. S. More and R. K. Bhogle, will be released from Arthur Road Jail on Thursday morning.

"C" WARD ELECTION

Alleged Khaddar Dress "Fraud"

(From A Correspondent.)

When the Election Inquiry authorised by the B.P.C.C. was taken up on Saturday and the complaints from "C" Ward were taken.

Khaddar Fraud

Sjt. Panthaki renewed his request to summon all the 23 candidates from "C" Ward and examine them on oath on the alleged "khaddar fraud" said to have been conducted at Narandaswadi. Sjt. Nariman accordingly issued invitations to all the 23 candidates to give evidence at the inquiry.

The complaints of the following gentlemen were then read out. Sjts. Gajkaran, Panthaki Chotubhai Shah and Kavinand.

Journalist's Evidence

Mr. A. Karekatti, reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" was then examined. Mr. Katti stated that while on reporting duty at "C" Ward, on the day of the elections he noticed that there was some unusual activity near Narandaswadi Chawls. Sjt. Keshav Talpade, one of the candidates, drew his attention to the "khadi" transformations going on in the chawl. Witness himself then saw on the second floor of the chawl several people in black caps and pugrees (all non-khadi) entering one of the rooms there and emerging out in spotless khadi uniforms, and marching to the polling booths to vote. Witness, then drew the attention of Sjt. K. M. Munshi, who was a candidate from the said Ward and Sjt. Ganpathi Shankar Desai, the Treasurer of the B. P. C. C. to this "fraud".

Panthaki's Evidence

Sjt. Panthaki then giving evidence said that he was there to give evidence with the sole intention of purifying the Election, as he had not the least hopes of getting returned to the B. P. C. C. in any re-election. He was there to bear out the mandates of the Working Committee and the President of the Indian National Congress, with regard to the khaddar clause.

When the inquiry was resumed on Monday morning, Sjt. Panthaki told Sjt. Nariman, that he had received a reply from Sjt. Sardar Patel, Sjt. Patel, witness said, told him that he was unable to give a ruling as desired by witness as he was the final authority for appeal, in case an appeal was preferred. Sjt. Panthaki then requested his personal ruling to which Sardar Patel replied that "all things have been done wrong". Referring to the 21 candidates, witness said, that Sardar Patel's opinion was that they should voluntarily come forward and clear up the allegations.

Mr. Ratansi Jetha one of the 21 candidates, examined said that all the allegations so far ventilated both in the press and in the Congress were false. There was nothing true in the story of khadi clothes fraud at Wadi.

Talpade's Evidence

Sjt. Keshav Talpade, Socialist candidate, corroborated the evidence of Sjt. Katti and said that he took Sjt. Katti to Narandas Wadi. He also saw people going up without khaddar and returning in khaddar dress. Witness also saw a dark thin man going with each of these voters while they were going for these "transformations" and Sjt. Ratansi Jetha speaking to this thin dark man both in the morning and evening.

MONSOON CURRENT WEAKENS

Conditions Become Unsettled In North Bay Of Bengal

POONA, Aug. 28.

The monsoon has been weak except along the Western Himalayas. The conditions are unsettled in the North Bay of Bengal where a depression may form.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orrisa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, West Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, West Central India, East and North Punjab, Mysore and Southeast Madras; while a few falls have occurred in Bengal Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Tavoy Diamond Island and Maymyo two; Victoria Point one; Ranchi two; Sibsagar, Narayanganj and Chaibasa one; Mussooree one; Mount Abu four; Dalhousie two; Sialkot one; and Cuddalore, Kodaikanal and Coonoor one.

Forecast

The monsoon will be active in Tenasserim. Upper Burma, Assam and Western Himalayas, and thunderstorm rain will extend in Southwest Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-8-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 2.3 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.86 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 63.72 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain showers.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-8-34 Colaba Point 0.07"; Fort 0.02"; J. J. Hospital 0.07"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.02".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 63.68"; Fort 85.54"; J. J. Hospital 71.78"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.91".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.55"; Fort 59.56"; J. J. Hospital 56.04".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 43.18"; Fort 68.28"; J. J. Hospital 50.05"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.75".

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN BOOKSELLERS HONOURED

His Excellency Lord Brabourne has appointed Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, as Booksellers to His Excellency.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Tour Facilities

In a report published in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 25, regarding the facilities provided by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for tourists and businessmen, it was mentioned in the third para. that "Last year the railway company ran an excursion train which carried 350 passengers who travelled all over India," etc. It ought to have read: "Last year the railway company ran several excursion trains which carried an average of 350 passengers. . . ." Again, in the fifth para. the words "For this facility a bogie of 300 seats for passengers must be reserved" should have been "For this facility a train of 300 passengers must be secured."

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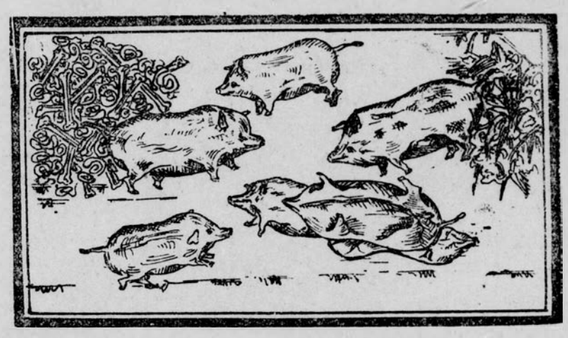

Says Frederick A. Talbot in his Book 'Millions from Waste':—

"All skins, rags, bones, feathers and hair were collected. All waste arising in the slaughter of animals was carefully gathered. The carcasses of animals which had succumbed to disease were also treated. A farmer was not even permitted to bury the corpse of a dog. The authorities were vested with the power to handle diseased animals to secure the fats for soap-making."

Many medicinal preparations are very expensive to make. Such preparations, when made for export to our poor country, are largely adulterated as is well-known to medical men in India. When foreigners, do not care whether we live or die after taking their medicines, does it not stand to reason that they would quite unscrupulously make such articles as soaps from greases recovered from such sources as dead rats, cats, dogs, cows and even from human excreta. In Europe fats recovered from human excreta are sold to soap-makers at half an anna per pound. Godrej pays from two to four annas for the same weight of pure Indian vegetable oils.

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TRAFFIC CONTROL IN BOMBAY

New Method Introduced To Avoid Congestion

With view to avoid traffic jams at important junctions and allow a free and constant flow of traffic, the Traffic Department of the Bombay City Police are trying a new method of traffic control at three important centres of the city.

This is being done on the lines of traffic control in London and other important cities of the West, where the traffic is heavier than in Bombay and still there are rarely any traffic jams at the junctions. The new method will also help the police in reducing their traffic control staff, so that they can be used for some other work.

This new method is being tried at Flora Fountain, Kemp's Corner and Tardeo These are the three centres in the city, where the traffic is heavy during all hours of the day.

At these junctions an island has been formed round which the vehicles will go. This according to a high official of the Police force, would keep on a continuous and free flow of traffic without causing congestion.

If this method is found to be successful it will be brought into force at all the other, important junctions in the City.

HUNGERSTRIKE IN SHOLAPUR JAIL

Vaishampayan Asks For Information

During question hour in the Bombay Council, Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur City) asked: Will the Hon.'ble the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the persons convicted in connection with this year's strike agitation at Sholapur resorted to hunger strike in the Bijapur and Sholapur jails;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the hunger-strike;

(c) how long it continued;

(d) whether the cause of the strike has since then been removed?

The Honourable Mr. R. D. Beli: (a) Yes.

(b) Bijapur District Prison.

These prisoners demanded the following unauthorised facilities—

(i) That all prisoners from Sholapur sentenced in connection with the mill strike should be allowed to have their daily bath together and to dine together.

(ii) That they should not be treated like other convicts and made to submit to a daily search like them. They refused to follow the daily routine of marching in file, "falling in" for bathing parade, etc.

Sholapur Sub-Jail.

Their demands were—

(i) That a copy of the Jail Manual should be supplied to them.

(ii) One hour's extra time should be allowed to those under-trials, who come late from court, to bathe and have their food, before being locked up.

(iii) That prisoner Jambhekar should be placed in the same barrack as the others.

(iv) That numerous concessions which they alleged were granted formerly should be continued.

(c) Three days

(d) The prisoners in the Bijapur District Prison realized the unreasonable nature of their demands and gave up the hunger strike.

In the Sholapur Sub-Jail the prisoners themselves withdrew their demands unconditionally in writing and put an end to the strike.

The Lucknow Swadeshi League has placed on record its sense of sorrow at the most sudden death of Mr. A. P. Sen who was always a power and source of inspiration to the league since its inception.

Entries For First Day Of Poona Big Meetings

Twenty Two Candidates Engaged In Ganeshkhind Plate Of 6 Furlongs

The following are the complete entries for the First Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries.

Messrs A C Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's China King.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Ethics.
Mr A Higgins's Tel Asur.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Spinners Cottage
Sir David Ezra's Fascicle.
Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta
Mr Diamond's Kum Bak
Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's Bonne Tete
Mr Kelso's Centoi
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee.
Mr P B Avasia's La Fontaine.
Mr P B Avasia's Garcon.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Terniet
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's The Dawn Patrol.
Mr J Crawford's Vamos.
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's, Jnr. Costaki Pasha.
Mr Byramjee Rustomjees's, Jnr. Ootman.
Mr Eve's Heritage.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs 1,000. For Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 5,000 or over, after 31st March, 1932. W A & C reduced 14 lbs.

Major A W Molony's Dinos.
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Castleton.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Mrs F G Traver's Pallay.
Messrs S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's The Greek.
Mr Diamond's Galloping Major.
Mr Kelso's Centoi.
Mr Kelso's Aurangzebe.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jaya-Kumar II.
Mr M C Patel's Cavern
Mr P B Avasia's Dr Strabismus.
Mr P B Avasia's Sabrino.
Mr O Randall's Lady Brendan.
H E The Viceroy's Honeydew.
Mrs F G Travers's Zecos.
H H Maharaja of Kashimir's Ballylinch.
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's, Jnr. Draughtsman.
Mr K Naziruddin's Philip Sidney.
Mr N Begmahomed's Follow Me.
Mr Eve's Safety Match.
Mr Eve's Provence Rose.
Mr A I Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr J A Wadia's Picaro.

Final Entries

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

First Entries.

Messrs A C Ardeshir and P. D Bolton's Argos Heir.
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
Major A W Molony's Dinos.
Sir Osborne Smith's Will Scarlet.
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.
Mr A Higgins's Carey Dennis.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's The Greek.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
Mr. Kelso's Flourish.
Mr A M Khairaz's Francolin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Billy Button.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (late Ilion).
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan.
Mr P B Avasia's Glen Gowan.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Restormel.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr W Wemyss's Roll Up.
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr F H Mehta's Thracian Prince
Mrs F G Traver's Zecos.
H E The Viceroy's Cardsharper.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Cotpatrick.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
Mr N Begmahomed's Almeida.
Mrs D Rosario's Camille.
Mr Eve's Safety Match.

Final Entries

Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

First Entries.

Messrs G McElligott and P D Bolton's Tolerate.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie.
Messrs R V Gove and T D Gove's Chunni Lall.
Mr A Hoyt's Jackmore.
Mr Darbari Lal's Witch Music.
Mr W Evan's Bismarck II.
Mr P D Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Starford.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Psaltery.
Messrs Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor
Mr Kelso's Fairfford.
Mr Kelso's Magnitude.
Mr G D Shuttleworth's Heligraph.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Former.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Spear.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Inquisitor.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rajpyari.
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Pratap Sinha (late Saxamford).
Mr M C Patel's Cavern.
Mr Gem's Achieve.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.
Mr A Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Clendennen.
H H Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawangar's Connemara Rose.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Heyday.
Mrs F G Travers's Hill Note.
Mr K Naziruddin's Philip Sidney.
Mr Eve's Hollywood Nights.
Mr Eve's Grecian.
Mr Eve's Provence Rose.
Mr Eve's Cash Sweep.

Final Entries.

Mr. R. V. Gove's Tadema.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr. M. Sevedjian's Belle Legend.

THE ALL INDIA PRODUCE STAKES. Distance—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. For Indian horeses three, four and five years old only (i.e., Horses foaled in 1931, 1930 & 1929), 3 years old . . Colts to carry 7st. 8lbs.; Fillies and Goldings 7st. 5lbs. 4 years old . . . Colts to carry 8st. 10lbs.; Fillies and Geldings 8st. 7lbs. 5 years old . . . Horeses to carry 9st. 1lb.; Mares and Geldings 8st. 12lbs. Penalties. Winners after 31st March, 1932, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5lbs. in addition to the above penalty. Allowance.—Maidens, 5lbs.

First Entries.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Henry Sackle.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Mr. D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-water.
Mrs. K. Lalithamba's Chanson.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Fashionable.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee's Jnr., Fomagne.
Mr. Eve's Knight at Arms.
Mr. Eve's Sanguine
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up.
Mr. G. B. Ghorpade's Malaya.

THE FOONA ARAB STAKES. Distance—1-1|2 miles. Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250 For Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March, 1934 W. A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March 1932, of a race value Rs 1,500 or over, once, 4 lbs. Twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 7lbs. Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Messrs. S. V. Stokes and D. S. Mane's Al Mandoop
Mrs. P. C. Daver's Kurdi.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Royal Crown.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vortex.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chhatrasal.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Mherab.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. Syed Esmail's Habib.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogal Aziz.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Dhubooh.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King.
Miss V. Parker's Nafea al Khair.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Kanda.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Bil Agil.
Mr. Rashid Fadnoos's Harry Johnson.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's Turkish Flag.

Final Entries.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Garibkhan.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance.—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1933. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over 4 lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs. in addition to above penalties.

Allowances.—Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500 or over, 4 lbs.; or a race value Rs. 1,500 or over, 7 lbs. Maiden, 10 lbs. (not cumulative); Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

FIRST ENTRIES.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Copper King II.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts and Talwihin.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. Gem's Burgess.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Baharnoor.
Mr. Yusuff Taha's Karam Allah
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Crawford.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.
Mr. P. R. Kering's Insaf.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Dhubooh.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Kanda.
Mr. Eve's Goodbye and Farewell.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Havana.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Messrs. A. R. A. Waheb and Hamad Muhammad's English Star.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS TITLE OF CEYLON

Barnes Defeats Samarsinghe By 193 Points

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

H. A. Barnes won the Amateur Billiards Championship of Ceylon, beating G. N. Samarsinghe by 750 points to 557.

Samarasinghe made an endeavour at the tail end but it was too late to make any impression on the winner.

Barnes had to his credit two breaks of 55 and 47, while Samarasinghe's highest was 26.—United Press.

AMERICA CUP DEFENDER

"Rainbow" Will Oppose "Endeavour"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW PORT, (Rhode Island), Aug. 28.

"Rainbow" is regarded as a certainty to defend the America Cup against "Endeavour," in consequence of its victory over "Yankee" by 3 minutes 11 seconds over a 30 miles traingular course.

SIND CRICKET TOURNEY DRAW

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

It is now finally settled that the Sind Cricket Association Tournament played on communal basis, would start from September 7 next.

The following is the draw:—

"A" September 7 and 9 Muslims vs. Rest.

"B" September 12 and 13 Parsis vs. Hindus.

"C" September 22 and 23 Europeans vs. Winners of "A".

"D" September 29 and 30 and October 1 Winners of "B" and "C".

DESABANDHU'S CIVIC TESTAMENT

Calcutta Mayor's Tributes To Departed Leader's Services

MADRAS CIVIC ADDRESS TO SIRCAR

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, Mayor of Calcutta, arrived here this morning from Bezwada after presiding over the Andhra Economic Conference. A grand reception was accorded to him at the Central Station.

Mr. Sircar was accorded a civic reception this evening at the Ripon Buildings by the Madras Corporation. Mr W. W. Ladden, the European Mayor, presented an address in the course of which it is stated:

"Our pleasure is all greater in welcoming you as the Mayor of Calcutta. As members of the Corporation of Madras, we are engaged in dealing with the problems similar to those with which you and your colleagues of the Corporation of Calcutta are confronted. We are both interested in the development of the local Self-Government, and in beautifying our cities, and making them healthy and pleasant abodes for their citizens.

"We would like to take this opportunity of suggesting there is room for greater co-operation between the Councils of various cities in India in solving difficult and mutual problems of City Improvement.

"We trust you may have many years of useful service to the city of Calcutta, and to India."

SIRCAR'S REPLY

Mr. Sircar in the course of his reply said:

"Allow me also on behalf of my province and on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta to express to your City Corporation the most grateful acknowledgment of this honour and kindness. Occasions like this, I think, cement the bond that already exists between these two great cities, which have so much in common both in history of their origin and in history of their subsequent development.

TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU

In our trials and endeavours amongst failures and successes, it has been the avowed policy of Calcutta during the years that it has functioned under the new regime, inaugurated by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, our First Mayor and Leader, that National interests and national considerations should be our paramount concern, and should at all times outweigh other interests and other considerations."

HIS CIVIC TESTAMENT

"Thanks to the genius and efforts of that great practical Statesman of Bengal and the father of Indian Nationalism, the late Sir Surendranath Banerji, Calcutta Corporation obtained as complete an autonomy as it is possible for a Municipal Body to enjoy. With the inauguration of this autonomous constitution, Desha Bandhu Das, our first Mayor, laid down the policy and programme for civic work, which have since become deservedly historic, as being the civic testment of our great departed leader.

"The programme includes among other things such items as Free Primary Education, Free Medical Relief for the Poor, Purer and Cheaper Food, and milk supply, better Sanitation in Bustees and congested areas, Housing for the Poor, etc.

"And eversince we have been trying to follow his policy and realise his noble ideals to the best of our humble capacities."

LATE MR. IYENGAR

"With your permission I would before I take my seat make a personal reference. I cannot say how much I miss to-day one of your and our Great leaders, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar. To me he was not only a personal friend, but I depended on his valuable help and advice on many business matters and various matters in public life."

"I shall remember wth the greatest pleasure and gratitude the kindness you have shown me to-day."—United Press.

CHOLERA RAVAGES INDORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Aug. 26.

There have been virulent attacks of cholera in the city for the last two weeks. Last week the mortality from the epidemic was heavy, and 160 deaths took place per day. The "hat", the weekly market has been stopped. Some schools and mills in the town are closed.

There is still a high death-rate. The Municipality and the Health Department have opened booths in the city to give free inoculation.

Council Of State

Home Member Quotes Mahatma

"C. D. M. ONLY SUSPENDED"

Plea For Probable Reenactment Of Repressive Legislation

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Council of State assembled this morning to dispose of non-official business.

NATIONAL DEBT DEBATE.

The House resumed the postponed discussion on Mr. Hossain Imam's resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of experts and members of the House to enquire into and report on the National Debt and burden of foreign obligations and ways and means of reducing them and to suggest improvement and modifications in the present methods of raising loans in India and abroad. He said that when the future of India came to be under consideration it would be important to bring this matter before the Indian public and the British Parliament in the matter of debt position of India and how it was to be reduced. The White Paper Scheme was not satisfactory. During the last 20 years India's trade balance was in the neighbourhood of 726 crores and her foreign obligations in sterling were about 176 crores. This was a great burden on India's Exchequer. In the matter of internal debt the Government was functioning as a sort of clearing house. It was the purchasing power of the country which measured the true position with regard to debt. As a means of reducing foreign obligations he suggested the earmarking of Reserve Bank profits for a Sinking Fund, expansion of currency, payment of salaries of foreign officers in sterling instead of rupees, further reduction of army by negotiating with England, and by generous treatment from England.

"OFFICIAL POLICY DETRIMENTAL."

Mr. Chari said that the financial policy hitherto pursued by the Government of India had been detrimental to Indian interests. During the past twelve years 62 crores 20 lakhs had gone to the Sinking Fund. Referring to unproductive loans, Mr. Chari said that the transactions had not been in India's favour. It should be the policy of the Government to avoid foreign loans as much as possible. India was faced with the great difficulty that the loans would take a long time to mature for redemption. He supported the resolution

FINANCE MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Sir James Grigg agreed with the speakers that the matter under discussion would be of great importance on the advent of reforms. He said that the facts about debts of India were well-known. The total debt of India on 31st March 1923 was Rs. 882 crores; of these, Rs. 636 crores were covered by interest-yielding assets and Treasury Balance of 45 crores. Debts, uncovered by assets, amounted to Rs. 204 crores. On 31st March 1934 the debts covered by interest-yielding assets amounted to Rs. 997 crores and cash balance of 27 crores. Debts uncovered by assets were 203 crores. During the eleven years there had been an increase in the debt of 330 crores but the increase in unproductive debt was only 4 crores. Nearly two-thirds of the total debt was railway capital. It showed of what importance was the prosperity of Indian railways to the future credit position of India.

INDIA'S HIGH CREDIT

Turning to the question of suggesting improvements and modifications in the present method of raising loans in India, Sir James Grigg reiterated that the most important factor in raising loans was the credit of India which at present was extremely high but decisions on flotation of loans must rest with the Executive Government as was the case in every solvent country in the world. As regards sterling debts the Government had received the greatest co-operation and advice from the Bank of England and the Government of India's sterling loans had been raised recently on slightly better terms than rupee loans in India.

"POSITION CLEAR."

Lastly Sir James Grigg said that the position was absolutely clear and no committee could make it clearer. What was needed was a Central Bank working in close co-operation with the Government of India on the one side and the Bank of England on the other. The Government must avail of every opportunity of converting internal loans at low interest and repatriation of sterling loans but these processes could not be rushed and would only follow great vigilance on the part of the Government of India. More important than that was the pursuit by the Government of India of a policy based on sound finance. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Sapru opined that England was pressing for financial safeguards in the new constitution only because of India's financial obligations. It was, therefore, very necessary to wipe off these obligations.

"WERE THEY SO FINE?"

Mr. Hossain Imam replying on the debate doubted whether the Government of India's methods were so fine and good that there was no room for improvement. There was need, said the speaker, for a Committee to inquire into these methods.

After Sir Alan Parsons had briefly replied the motion was put to vote and was rejected.

Mr. Hossain Imam next moved for the imposition of the same customs duties on all foreign goods entering British India from the land frontiers as was levied at British India ports.

AT A LOW EBB.

Mr. Hoosain Imam said that when India's finances were at a low ebb there should not be any loop-hole left through which they would lose customs revenue.

Mr. Stewart replying said that the question was now receiving the consideration of the Government of India and at this stage he could not make any statement but if the mover liked the speaker would forward his speech to the department concerned. The resolution was withdrawn and thereafter the House adjourned for lunch.

WHY ENACT REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION?

Sir Phiroze Sethna next moved a resolution recommending to the Government that "repressive legislation enacted to meet Civil Disobedience be not re-enacted after the expiry of its time limit provided that in the meanwhile Civil Disobedience is not revived." He referred to the change in the Congress programme which change he said was really a return to those normal methods of constitutional work, agitation and activity which the Congress had discarded in 1920. The country was glad of Government's response so far to this change in Congress policy, and hoped that Pandit Jawaharlal also would be released. The resolution, however had nothing to do with the measures passed to stamp out the terrorist movement.

Mr. Bannerji said that the resolution fell far short of what the country demanded.

Mr. Raza Ali sympathised with the object of the resolution but objected to it on the ground that it was of a hypothetical nature and was based on mistrust of Government.

Mr. P. N. Sapru supporting the motion said that the steps taken by Government in dealing with Civil Disobedience were far in excess of requirements and there was no reason why Government should not make a declaration now that those measures would not b re-enacted, particularly when the Viceroy had almost dictatorial powers by which he could at any time issue ordinances.

Sir Ghulam Hassain Hidayatullah said that the mover forgot that it was the emergency power taken in the Bombay Act which effectively dealt with Civil Disobedience, Terrorism and Communism.

C. D. NOT ABANDONED

Sir Henry Craik said that the acts sought to be repealed by the resolution were the Central Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 and the Provincial Acts for Bombay, Bengal, U.P. the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the N. W. F. P. Most provincial Acts empowered Governments to check picketing, mock funeral ceremonies and non-payment of taxes and restrict the movements of persons who had "acted are acting or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety and peace" and detain such persons in custody. The Central Act had special provisions the most important of them being those relating to the press. The mover asked the Government to predict now the state of the country sixteen months hence. This was a tall order. The Home Member referred to various statements of Mr. Ganoh., and other Congress leaders to show that civil disobedience had only been suspended and not permanently abandoned.

CONTROL OF PRESS

Moreover, when the Central enactment was under discussion, it was stated by Government that their intention was to make it a permanent measure. The House must remember that these measures were not direceid against Civil Disobedience alone, but also against Terrorism and Communism That powers regarding the control of the press were necessary became apparent when early in 1931 the Press Ordinance was withdrawn, Press organs which the ordinance had silenced, reappeared and began openly to preach revolution, praise terrorism and foment Communal agitation. Finally the Home Member stressed the necessity for stability in the early days of the new constitution and the necessity for the new Governments being armed with the means of dealing promptly with dangerous forms of agitation

After further discussion the resolution was negatived by 8 votes against 26. Those who voted for were Mr. Banerjee, Sir P. Sethna, Mr Jagdish Prashad, Mr. Hossain Imam, Mr. Ghose Mallik, Mr. Chari Mr. Sapru and Lala Ramsarandas.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT

Mr. Chari introduced the Bill amending the Hindu Law of Inheritance, entitling women to certain rights to the property of a joint Hindu family and to a share of the inheritance of partition.

Mr. Sapru moved a resolution recommending the retention of the Viceroy's Commission in Indianised units of the Army. He opposed the Indianisation of certain units but wanted Indianisation to proceed simultaneously in all units of the Army. In that case only, commission in the Army would be popular amongst Indians and the best type of Indians would be available and the scheme would prove a success.

The House adjourned till 10-30 a m on Saturday.—A. P.

SIND APPEAL FOR CONGRESS UNITY

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting this evening under the presidentship of Doctor Choitram passed a resolution appealing to Gandhiji, the Working Committee and Pandit Malaviya to explore all avenues and to restore unity in Congress ranks.

The Council extended its heartfelt sympathy to the flood stricken people of Assam and called upon the people of Sind to contribute their mite to abate the sufferings of the distressed. The Council also considered the recent local Congress dispute, which ended in a split in the Congress ranks, resulting in the creation of two district Congress Committees and resolved that till those disputes are settled. The New Committees should be suspended and the old Karachi District Congress Committee elected in 1931, should continue to function.—A. P. Special.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOL FOR HARIJANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

It has been decided to open a school at the Harijan Ashram with a view to make it the institution of ideal national education. By Mahatmaji's instruction Mr. Narhari Parikh will run this institution.

Arrests Follow Affray Among Kolis

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Aug. 25.

Early this morning a great disturbance took place when two rival parties among teh Kolis came to blows, when the judgment passed at a panchayat by one party was resented by the other. 15 were arrested and balled out. A few have been detained in the hospital for severe injuries.

Election Dispute Enquiries

Adjourned Enquiry of "D" (Girgaum) Ward complaints, Mr. Nagindas T. Master presiding, today (Wednesday) 8 a.m. (S.T.)

Adjourned Enquiry of "F" (Parel) Ward complaints, Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding, to-day (Wednesday) 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Enquiry of "C" (Dadar) Ward complaints, Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding, Thursday at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

Complainants of these wards are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 5, 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 18 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 27 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
High Water 2-41; 14-41
Low Water: 8-30 21-00

Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Oxford" by Mr. Frank Morais, Bowen Memorial Hall Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

There will be a clinical meeting today (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. under the Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Asssociation, Bombay.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, a concert will be given by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd September 1934 at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "World Disarmament".

INDIAN BOOKSELLERS HONOURED

His Excellency Lord Brabourne is pleased to appoint Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Bombay, as Booksellers to His Excellency.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via Marmagoa on the 26th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 1st September at 4 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The English mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of the 16th instant is now expected to arrive at Ballard Pier 1 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

OUTWARD MAILS

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at noon the same day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Birthday of Krishna" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"Birthday-Day of Krishna"

followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday August 29th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No Fees No Collections.

THE CAPITOL

THE 5TH AND POSITIVELY FINAL WEEK

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Concession to Schools at 4 p.m.

Matinees Only.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Mata Hari", to-day only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Rainbow over Broadway" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Devaki or Krishna janma". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Speak Easily" and "Yankee Don" Daily at 4, 6-30 at 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Chandu the Magician" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Tarzan, The Apo-Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Dilara" Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.

WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual

WELLINGTON—"Strike it Rich" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"All Men are Enemies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"I'll Tell the World" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates European Lunch Time Music.

5 p.m. European Ladies' Hour. Household Talk by Beth. 5-30 p. m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A selection of Marathi songs. 8 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. Topics of To-day. 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Gramophone records: Light songs with Orchestra. 10 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A pianoforte interlude by Ernest Lush. 7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey, relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-30 p.m. Surprise Item. 8-45 p.m. Harry Gordon and his Company, relayed from the Beach Pavilion, Aberdeen. 9-30 p.m. Night Club, a programme of gramophone records. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A pianoforte recital.

COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO 'A' WARD

In the event of there being no rain, the Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near Old Colaba Railway Station tomorrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who, have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

A communique states:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will pay a visit to the annual meeting of the Provincial Council of the Local Self-Government Institute of Bombay on Saturday the 1st of September at Poona in the Legislative Council Hall at 11 a.m., when the Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance and Revenue Member, and the President of the Local Self-Government Institute will present an address to His Excellency on behalf of the Institute.

POSTAL NOTICES

Saturday the 1st September 1934 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Janmastami".

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Colaba, Kalbadevi, Masjid, Mazgaon, Fort St. Booking Office, Byculla, Girgaon, Malabar Hill, Parel, Dadar, Dharavi, Bandra, Mahim, Umarkhadi, Mandvi and Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

THE REGAL FILM REVIVALS By Request. DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY 29th	MATA HARI	WITH	GRETA GARBO
THURS. 30th	NORMA SHEARER LIONEL BARRYMORE	IN	FREE SOUL
FRI. 31st	PRIVATE LIVES	WITH	NORMA SHEARER ROBT. MONTGOMERY

"THE MOUTHPIECE"

Mid-Week Programme At Pathe

"The Mouthpiece," a Warner Brothers' picture adapted from a play by Frank J. Collins, based on incidents in the life of a notorious New York lawyer, opens at the Pathe Theatre to-day with Warren William heading a specially selected cast of prominent screen players. "The Mouthpiece" derives its title from the main character, portrayed by William. In certain circles a lawyer whose practice consists in freeing and assisting doubtful characters enmeshed in the toils of the law is known as a "Mouthpiece." William acquires this appellation when he gives up his usual law practice after his prosecution has sent an innocent man to the electric chair. He hits the down grade and changes completely, his association with shady characters leading to the development of a "legal-loophole" practice. "The Mouthpiece" represents the joint directorial efforts of James Flood and Elliot Nugent, their collaboration being devoted to securing complete co-ordination between dramatic situations and dialogue, with a view to speeding the picture's pace.

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT REGAL

The mid-week changes at the Regal Theatre are made as under:—

To-day (Wednesday) "Mata Hari", at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Thursday (30th August): "Free Soul" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Friday (31st August) "Private Lives" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

The Universal Arts Circle recognises that art is a vital necessity of national life and that art is the dynamic instrument for effecting national aspirations of freedom and culture. It regrets, therefore, that the Reception Committee of the All-India National Congress Session of 1934 has given up the idea of organising at the time of the forthcoming sessions of the Congress an art exhibition that would have given the opportunity to the artistic talent of the city and helped national advancement in art.

The Universal Arts Circle therefore hopes and requests the B.P.C.C. that in the arrangements to be made for the Swadeshi Bazar and Khadi Exhibition adequate attention will be paid to the collection, arrangement and display of the small scale industries in a manner that will illustrate clearly the artistic distinction in colour, design, pattern which has from times immemorial constituted the cultural heritage of India.

The Universal Arts Circle also hopes and requests that in the construction and decoration of the Pandal adequate attention will be paid to the architectural traditions of the nation.

"ONAM" CELEBRATIONS

The Kerala residents of Bombay mustered strong in the Muzafarabad Hall at Grant Road on Sunday to celebrate the community's traditional festival 'Onam' and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Beginning with light refreshments prepared, in typical Malabar fashion, the audience were treated to both vocal and instrumental music. An outstanding item in the evening's fare which evoked much laughter was an impersonated Dancing Girl. Needless to say, the 'Ottan Thullal' Dance imported the ideal Kerala atmosphere and the gathering dispersed late in the evening.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES LECTURES

Dr. H. S. Mehta, M.S., Honorary Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, Poona, will deliver the second lecture of his series of four lectures on "Injuries of Gastro-Intestinal Tract-Experimental and Clinical Studies" in connection with the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship in the Old Pathology School Lecture Room, Grant Medical College, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 12 noon.

The subject of his lecture is "Injuries of Stomach, Omentum and Small Intestines,—Experimental and Clinical Studies."

The lecture is open to the public.

MAHAJAN PROTEST

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. held on August 25.

"This meeting of the Board of Directors of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. unanimously record their strong protest against the order of His Highness the Sheik Saheb of Mangrol permitting cow slaughter and requests His Highness to reconsider and cancel the ill advised order which has hurt the feelings of the Hindu population of the state in particular and of the whole Hindu community in general outside in as much as it is a fruitful source of widening the gulf between Hindus and Muslims, the sister communities whose interests lie in perfect unity.

MOTHER'S WILL CHALLENGED

Dispute Over Catholic Charities

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard the originating summons taken out by William Lionel Cooper and another against John Miranda and another, for the construction of certain clauses of a will.

The plaintiffs' mother Elizabeth Antoinette Cooper died in 1933 at Santa Cruz, appointing the two defendants as the executors of her will. Under the will, she purported to bequeath Rs. 1,000 to the Vicar of Santa Cruz for recital of Masses for the benefit of her soul, and another sum of Rs. 1,500 absolutely to the said Vicar. She also bequeathed Rs. 10,000 to the Archbishop of Bombay for the establishment of a home for poor Catholics at Santa Cruz, and a further sum of the same amount for other charities. It was provided by clause 8 of the will, that if any of the religious bequests were deemed to be void, all amounts of such bequests were to be paid to the Vicar of Santa Cruz absolutely with a recommendation to him to utilise the same for religious and charitable purposes. The residue of the deceased's estates were bequeathed to the plaintiffs

"NO VICAR OF SANTA CRUZ"

The plaintiffs submitted that there was no such person as the Vicar of Santa Cruz, and therefore, all bequests to him for charity were void under Section 118 of the Succession Act. To have this question determined by the Court, this originating summons was taken out

The case has been adjourned for taking evidence

Mr. Mitha's "Interview"

Mr. N. B. Panthaki writes:—

"In the contradiction that appeared yesterday in the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Abdur Rehman Suleiman Kasum Mitha states that he had never given any interview to any body. He contradicts the interview published in "Bombay Samachar"

As the representative of "Bombay Samachar," I say that he took this interview in the Congress House, and the report which appeared in "Samachar," is absolutely correct. I had a talk with Mr. Mitha for about ten minutes in the presence of two other Congressmen.

"Mr. Rehman is my good friend. He called me to his place for further information on the same day but I told him that the matter was quite sufficient for my purpose, and I am very busy."

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The Swastik League has decided to celebrate the ensuing Gokul Ashtami Day (1st of September 1934) by arranging a public procession and sports and thus bringing together the several Hindu physical culture institutions and volunteer corps as well as other Hindus taking interest in physical culture and discipline, with a view to promote in them feelings of co-operation and goodwill. Accordingly a committee consisting of the representatives of the League and of other institutions with powers to co-opt has been appointed.

A meeting of the said Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Seth Varjiwandas Motilal Swastik Mandir, 324-A Girgaum Back Road to fix up the final programme.

SHRI NARAYAN PARAMHANSA

Under the auspices of the Brahma Shri Narayan Paramhansa Memorial Committee, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening in Ready Money Mansion at Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to celebrate the birthday of H H. the late Brahma Shri Narayan Paramhansa, under the presidentship of Mr. M. Karuvan

Drs P. Natarajan, G. Nanu and Mr. B. Vaman Rao gave detailed accounts of the Swamiji's life and works and what his teachings stood for, particularly his work in regard to his social and economical uplift. Dr. Nanu also stressed the necessity of having a common platform for the members of Thiya and Billawa communities.

The president compared Swamiji's life to that of Buddha, Christ and Muhammed. He compared the present position of the members of the Thiya and Billawa communities in public life, both socially and economically with that prevailing some 40 years ago, and said that their present position was entirely due to the Swamiji's tireless and hard work who did not pass a secluded life of a saint, but worked for bettering the conditions of the poor.

AHMED IBRAHIM FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer of Poona has announced his candidature for the ensuing election to the Legislative Assembly for the Muslim constituency of the Central Division.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe	9 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Permission To Rebuild Chirner Minar?

REPORTS ABOUT ALLEGED GOVT. SANCTION CONTRADICTED

THANA, Aug. 28.

The "United Press" is authorised to contradict the news published in the vernacular newspapers of Poona like the "Kesri" "Sakal" etc. that the Government have now granted permission to rebuild Chirner Minar which was demolished by the police under the order of the Government in 1932.

The real fact is that the President and Secretary of the Chirner Minar Committee were formerly served with notice on September 24, 1932, to the effect that they should not directly or indirectly rebuild or reconstruct the Chirner Minar.

It is these notices that are now withdrawn by Government just like other notices under the Ordinances which are now withdrawn. The withdrawal of this notice has no special significance and it does not mean that the Government have given permission to build the Minar again.

NO BAN ON ENTRY OF MAIDAN.

Another part of the news published in Poona papers deserving contradiction is that Government have now granted permssion to enter the Maidan where the Minar was constructed. This news is also incorrect as formerly there was no such prohibition for anybody to enter the Maidan.

In this connection a civil suit for damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000 against the Secretary of State for India in Council has been filed by the President and Secretary of the Chirner Memorial Committee and will come for hearing on September 20, 1934 in the court of the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A New Bombay Weekly.

A new English weekly journal, entitled "The Weekly Bombay," will make its debut on September 1, under the editorship of Mr. D. R. Mahadeshwar, formerly editor of the "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow. The policy of the journal, it is announced, is "to support progressive movements and to oppose dangerous activities "and its main purpose will be "to entertain, inform and serve as a medium for the expression of Art and Culture." In further elucidation of its policy the journal assures its readers that "while not being apron-stringed to a particular political party," it will, "without being divorced from the main stream of national art and culture, stand for truth and justice and support all progressive movements in the country."

A number of messages of good wishes to the journal have been received from Lord Willingdon, Sir Malcolm Hailey and European Association (Bombay Branch), Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. Jayakar and Dewan Bahadur G. Krishnamachari, who all applaud Mr. Mahadeshwar's enterprise as well as the "progressive" policy of his journal. As obviously these several well-wishers, official and non-official, have varying and sometimes diametrically opposed conceptions of "progressiveness" in its application to Indian public affairs, and as the editorial elucidation of the policy of the journal does not sufficiently make clear what exactly is meant by expressions like "progressive movements" and "dangerous and destructive activities," it remains to be seen how the policy of our newly born contemporary will shape itself in course of time. The public in this country are fully aware of the unabated misappropriation and misuse of party labels like "Liberals," and "Progressives," "Independents" "Nationalists" and "Reformers" by persons who are rank reactionaries in the political and social fields. It is to be hoped, however, that the policy of the new weekly will be truly an enlightened and patriotic one.

Benefits Of Sun Bath.

One of the most important developments of the last decade is the increasing recognition, on every hand, of the beneficent effects of the sun. Sun-bathing, from being a craze, has now become almost a necessity for those who wish to keep their physical fitness. The citizens of Bombay have not been backward in recognising the need of open-air recreation, as can be seen from the weekly exodus from the city by road and rail.

Since the week-end travelling habit now has come to stay, it will be interesting to note that a few miles from Bombay there are hot springs, which have radio activity and are therefore of great medical use. 18 miles from Bassein Road station, and eight miles from Kalyan there is Vajreshwari, for many years a place of pilgrimage for devout Hindus. There are four springs with radio-active water which, it is claimed, cure many diseases of nervous system as well a rheumatism and sciatica. Arrangements have been made for bathing there and members of any community are allowed to go. Those who wish to have a pleasant week-end and desire to escape from the rigours of the Bombay weather can enjoy the scenery as well as improve their health.

6 DEATHS FROM TYPHOID

Increase In Live Births In City

The health returns of Bombay during the week ended 25th August were as under:—

The total mortality 638 was 3 less than the last week; the death rate registered was 28.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 34th week of 1933 was 419 and death rate 18.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 486 and death rate 20.2.

Out of the total deaths, 221 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 1 attack and 1 death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 6.

The number of live births registered during the week was 576 which compares favourably with that for the 34th week of 1933, viz. 488 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz. 484.

TO-DAY

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

He Knew The Weaknesses Of Law And Ladies

They called him "The Mouthpiece" because he could talk juries out of justice and women out of honor.

Peep through the key-holes of boudoirs and the loopholes of the law. See the secret practices of New York's most notorious criminal lawyer ..... his tricks with juries and women.

with WARREN WILLIAM

SIDNEY FOX

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1934

BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION

Congressmen all over the country will be glad to note from the bulletins issued by the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress that, despite the discreditable hostile propaganda in interested quarters against Congress, the work of the Committee and its various sub-committees is going on smoothly and efficiently. As many as 1,500 members of the Committee have already been enrolled and more are being enrolled almost daily. As enrolment is now decided to be closed on 15th September, intending members must make haste to secure enrolment in time. The necessary number of volunteers have already been secured and they are under training. As for the funds available to the Committee it is not true, as circulated in quarters inimical to the Congress, that the Committee is in a desperate position and is fast cutting down its estimates all round. But the fact is that the Committee has incurred an additional expenditure of Rs. 28,000 by deciding to build special camps for delegates rather than house them in the Development chawls at a cheap cost. It is not, however, to be understood that the Committee has already secured all the necessary funds. Attempts are being made to secure them and they will be successful despite all the malicious propaganda against the Committee and the Congress in general.

A notable feature of the forthcoming Congress session is that it is expected to attract a record number of delegates and visitors. That is because the session is to be held a pretty long time after the last normal session and at a very critical time in the history of the Congress and the country. To make it possible for the poor to witness the proceedings the Working Committee of the Reception Committee has wisely decided to reduce the minimum visitor's fee to Rs. 2, a concession which has never been attempted before and one which, incidentally, does not testify to the Committee's desperate financial position. The concession is made to the poor in the confidence that the rich will continue to help the session in all possible ways. Let not that confidence turn out to be misplaced. It is trite to say that the next session is going to be a historic one. And it will be something for any person to be able to recall, for years to come, that he generously helped this session.

A Moral Defeat

The Government of India have after all acquiesced in the British Government's decision not to accept Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to the Army Bill to the effect that the status of the Indian Commissioned Officer should be equal to that of the British Officer in the Army in India. They even went so far as to hold out the threat that if the amendment was carried by the Assembly the Bill would be dropped. The threat told. And with the help of the official bloc but by a very small majority they succeeded in throwing out the amendment. Government also repeated their empty promise that provision woud be made in the Regulations for "complete reciprocity of powers and privileges within the Indian Army as between Indian Commissioned Officers and British Officers of the Indian Army." We cannot believe that the repetition of the promise deceived any of the elected members. For the provision referred to does not give the Indian Commissioned Officer the status of equality in the British section of the Army in India. But, as was to be expected, Mr. Ranga Iyer was satisfied, or rather said that he was satisfied, with Government's assurances, and he agreed not to move his own amendment. It is evident that Government did not quite like even his amendment. Finally, Government had their way and the Bill passed its third reading by a small majority of three votes. But considering the composition of the present Assembly the result is a decisive moral defeat to the Government, if they are at all susceptible to such defeats.

Farce Of Local Self-Government

We published the other day a summary of the reasons for which the Government of Bombay have suspended the Municipality of Kumta. Since then we have had an opportunity of scrutinizing more closely the charges brought by the Government against the Municipality and the latter's defence of the position it had taken up, which has caused so much umbrage to the official hierarchy and which has resulted in the Municipality being superseded by a committee of Government nominees. After careful consideration of the facts disclosed in both the official and municipal statements, we cannot imagine a grosser misuse of the power vested in Government under the District Municipalities Act than that which has occurred in the present instance.

The head and front of the offence of the Municipality is that early in 1933 it published a revised house-tax assessment list, which had been "so manipulated as to reduce the tax payable by a large number of the persons to below the limit fixed for qualification as voters, and, conversely, to increase arbitrarily the tax payable by others so as to qualify them as voters". Government say that in view of a complaint to this effect received from some of the assessees, the order prohibiting recovery of the tax according to the list as revised in 1933 and directing the preparation of a new list was quite justified. But, as under the provisions of the District Municipalities Act the Municipality might lay itself open to charges of illegality if it suddenly abandoned the scheme of assessment which was already in operation, it resolved to refer the matter to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for opinion, at the expense, if necessary, of the Municipality, and it addressed a request to the Commissioner to obtain such an opinion. But, instead of realising the difficulties in the way of the Municipality, the Commissioner simply confirmed the previous orders and shortly after the Government of Bombay too issued orders, directing the Commissioner to inform the Municipality that "the tax can and should be recovered on the basis of the old assessment list, until a fresh assessment list is prepared." The Government further directed that "the revision of the list should be carried out with the least possible delay."

The Government complain that though this order was communicated to the Municipality in March of this year, it has so far taken no steps to prepare a new list and so has "disobeyed the orders of Government". But Government completely ignore the legal and other difficulties in the way of the Municipality in carrying out the Government's orders. It should be remembered that the old list of assessees, to which the Municipality is directed by Government to stick, is fully a decade old and had been repeatedly asked to be revised. Under the District Municipalities Act a revision of the list is obligatory every four years, but the pro-official party in power—the very party for whom Government are now showing so much solicitude—had, it is contended on behalf of the superseded Municipality, evaded the responsibility and ignored the provisions of the Act, because the old list prepared in 1924 admirably suited them and had kept them in power for well over a decade. Last year, a less subservient and more public-spirited party came into power. The new party, immediately it assumed office, set about revising the outworn assessment list and as a result some of the henchmen of the pro-official party found themselves disqualified as voters, because they were not really qualified to vote.

If there are any persons who are improperly disqualified by the Municipality, it is certainly open to them, under the Municipalities Act, to fight for their rights and get themselves re-instated in the assessees' list. But, instead of permitting such a normal procedure to take its course, Government have high-handedly taken upon themselves to declare off hand who are in the wrong legally and have proceeded to punish the citizens of Kumta by suspending their Municipality summarily. The vast majority of the assessees have not complained of any unfairness or injustice at the hands of the Municipality. Why should the Government summarily decide that the few that complained of injustice had just cause for such complaint and proceed to mete out punishment to the Municipality? The allegation contained in the Government order that the official instructions forthwith to suspend the collections under the new list, were deliberately disregarded by the Municipality is totally baseless, as pointed out by the Municipal Chairman. There are other misleading statements also in the official statement to which the Chairman effectively replies. In any case, it appears to us that whatever the sins of commission and omission of the Kumta Municipality, they are certainly not of a character to justify its summary suspension. As pointed out by us above, the Government have not squarely faced the question of the legal difficulties in the way of the Municipality in reversing the process of taxation midway and in the superiority of their own judgment they have proceeded to declare that the parties who felt aggrieved at the hands of the Municipality were quite in the right and that the Municipality was in the wrong and have straightway brought down the bludgeon on the head of the offending Municipality. If the development of local self-government in this Presidency is dependent on the sweet will of the Powers-that-be, as in the present instance, then all official talk of fostering democracy is mere eye-wash.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Wanted Honest Creditors

(By Dr. HJADMAR SCHACHT.)

The crisis in Germany was one of the most important contributory causes to the outbreak of the world crisis. Its cause was the loss of the War and the economic unsoundness of the reparations with which Germany was burdened by the Treaty of Versailles. The insane idea of trying to squeeze payments amounting to milliards out of a national economic system year after year had already in 1923 led to the complete collapse of the German currency. The logical deduction from this was not made, but it was thought sufficient to postpone the solution of the problem by means of credits. Since 1924 all reparation payments have been made with the help of credits from abroad. The Reichsbank has constantly issued warnings against this procedure. It has pointed out that there is a natural limit to the amount of foreign capital which a country can absorb and stressed above all the impossibility of paying the interest demanded. These warnings were also heard abroad. Nevertheless Germany was swamped with offers of capital, credits were literally pressed upon us. The countries which offered us money were perfectly aware of the risk as is plainly shown by the high rate of interest which they demanded. This especially high rate of interest was demanded because a crisis sooner or later was foreseen and the consequent losses were added on to the bill. As a matter of fact there were hardly any such losses. Germany can claim to be fulfilling the heaviest loan service of any nation in the world. In two years she has paid off about 10 milliards RM from her enormous foreign debt, a financial performance unparalleled in the history of the world. The fact that on July 1 of this year she had to demand a partial transfer postponement is entirely due to the progressive exclusion of German imports from foreign countries. It is not Germany who could not pay but the other countries who could not receive. On could deduce with almost mathematical certainty from the increasing trade restrictions the moment when this would occur.

(Continued on page 8).

CULTURAL PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

Lenin Laid Great Stress On Removal Of Illiteracy And Educational Work Done In Russia Is The Most Heroic In The History Of Civilization

By Abdul Aziz Azad.

1

One of the greatest tasks before Russia after the October Revolution of 1917 was to cope with the illiteracy of its people, a state which had an alarming per cent of the people in its grip.

The attitude of the Czarist regime, the wilful pushing of the people into the pitch-dark pits of illiteracy, can be realised, if one looks into the laws on education of those times. According to an order of M. Diliano, Minister of Education under the Czar, "the high schools must be kept clear of the children of drivers, washerwomen, cooks, valets, petty officials and similar persons. The children of such persons should not be removed from the sphere to which they belong".

Czarist Fight Against Literacy

The fight against literacy was carried on not only by the Ministry of Education, but by all the Ministers, throughout the entire reign of the Romanovs. But the greatest part in this anti-culture movement was taken by the clergy, who were particularly active among the peasants in the villages. To discourage going to school, the priest popularized such mottos as, "literate peasant cannot harvest or thresh more than an illiterate one", in the villages.

As a result of this anti-literacy policy under the direct sponsorship of the then Government, an overwhelming majority of the population of Russia (33 per cent) was illiterate. Maxim Gorky, the outstanding Russian writer, has characterized the pre-revolutionary conditions of the Russian masses thus: "the major part of the population of Russia before the revolution was not only 'dumb' but 'deaf and dumb'."

Lenin's Lead

The policy of the new Soviet regime was diametrically opposed to that of the old. Lenin laid great stress on and paid much attention to the spreading of literacy and culture among the masses from the very first days following the Revolution. In December 1919, the Soviet Government issued a decree providing for measures to eliminate illiteracy among the masses of the population (between the ages of 8 to 50) of the Soviet Union. During the first years of its existence the Soviet Government could not, of course, carry on the work of education on such a tremendous scale as it did later on, because of the lack of an adequate material basis. The World War and the Civil War had wrought havoc with the economy of the country; industries had to be put in order first. Nevertheless, the work in education carried through, is the most heroic of any nation in the history of civilization.

Two Lines

The task of eliminating illiteracy which Russia took on itself in 1917, the United States of America started as early as in 1852, and Great Britain, in 1880.

The work of education and the spreading of literacy is being carried on throughout Russia along two lines. First, through the State educational system of the Commissariat of Education with its staff of paid teachers. Secondly, as 'Social Work' on the part of the Trade Unions, the Communist Party, and the Society for the Liquidation of Illiteracy. Without the invaluable aid of these organisations, the Soviet Government would have needed perhaps another score of years to accomplish the task it has already achieved with the special assistance of these organisations plus the enormous sums of money expended by the State treasury.

Social Or Pre-School Training

The State educational system works on the following programme:—

The first stage of the educational system is the pre-school

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

THE MAIN REASON

Herr Hitler is being credited with what for him must be remarkably conciliatory intentions. According to a report he is expected shortly to make two important announcements, one regarding "a plan to win over" opposing elements and the other about an amnesty on a large scale. All this is supposed to be due to the results of the plebiscite in which an unexpectedly large minority declined to say "yes.". Perhaps that may be so, although dictators are notoriously incapable of drawing the right lessons from opposition and acting accordingly. If Herr Hitler has modified his attitude it is probably due rather to a sense of alarm at the ineffectiveness of Brown-Shirt terrorism. And it is certainly due, principally, to the position in the Saar. Events in Germany have stiffened opposition in the Saar. Herr Hitler cannot afford to be defiant till, at any rate, the plebiscite.

BAN ON O'DUFFY

Mr. de Valera must be chuckling at the order prohibiting General O'Duffy from entering Northern Ireland. One of the principal grounds of the United Ireland Party's opposition to de Valera's was that the Irish President's policy would stimulate antagonism in Ulster. That reason, to the discomfiture of General O'Duffy, has been removed by Ulster. For it is evident that Ulster or rather "the Northern Ireland authorities" are opposed as much to de Valera as to the leader of the Opposition. This is easily understood. The ruling Party in Northern Ireland is British Tory, that is to say, it thinks more in terms of union with Great Britain than of separate existence for Ireland even as Dominion. And this party will do everything to prevent the people of Ulster from being won over to the cause of a United Ireland.

A MISCHIEVOUS BILL.

As was to be expected, the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill has become law in nearly the same form in which it was published. Almost all the amendments calculated to mitigate its evils have been thrown out. And in the form in which it has become law, it is aptly described by Mr. Bakhale as being superfluous, partial to the millowners, and otherwise mischievous and as such fit only to be thrown into the waste-paper-basket. When that is the opinion of a moderate Labour leader like Mr. Bakhale, one can imagine how the Act will be received by the bulk of workers in the Presidency. They rightly regard the measure as being designed to coerce them in the name of conciliation and they will soon enough make it clear that they refuse to be coerced.

COMPARISON AND CONTRAST.

Egypt is said to be an independent country. But every one knows what exactly her independence signifies. Her Government represents, not the people, but their universal and implacable hostility to it. Her rulers look to the approval of Sir Miles Lampson, not of the Nation. It is, therefore, quite natural that Yousseff Bey, "the Inspector-General of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance" should act as a deeply sympathetic friend and well-wisher of Lancashire and counsel as to what she should do and how she should fight to win the Egyptian market. But even Yousseff Bey did not forget to hint at the significant condition that Egypt would welcome high class British material if "made from Egyptian cotton." One cannot help thinking with regret of the contrast between Yousseff Bey and our own "Lancashire Pact" patriots, not excluding Sir Joseph Bhore.

WHITE ELEPHANT

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Commander-in-Chief stated that the total cost of the British portion of the Army in India in 1932-33 was approximately 19 crores of rupees, and that of the Indian portion was 17 crores. If it is remembered that the strength of the British section is less than half that of the Indian one, it will bring home to one how unconscionably costly is the British Army in India. It is bad enough to have an unnecessarily large army imposed on the country to serve Imperial interests. It is worse that the Army is not wholly Indian and that the British section is costlier than the Indian one.

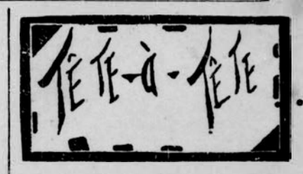
—PRESS VIEWS—

The Governor's Speech

The Police parade at Dacca this time of the year has become an annual event and the praise of the police in the Governor's speech is an almost annual ritual. His Excellency Sir John Woodhead's speech this year at Dacca has been no exception and we did not expect it would be. We are glad, however, that in praising the police the Governor has spared the public the usual homily that their criticism of the police is an unwarranted vilification of an angelic body of men who, like Caesar's wife, are above suspicion. To withhold praise where it is due is not good and, it is admitted may on the contrary be demoralising to the force but to overdo the thing is cerainly not good either. If the praise of the force is leavened with directions how and where to improve, the praise instead of losing gains in value.—'Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Indo-German Trade

The quotas fixed for imports and the restrictions on foreign exchange imposed by Germany are not a little responsible for bringing the export trade of India with that country practically to a standstill. A few days ago, we published a message from Calcutta which stated that since the imposition of the restrictions on imports, India's exports to Germany of jute and cotton were dwindling and that exports of hides and skins had almost ceased. To-day we publish elsewhere a telegram sent by two hides merchants of the city to the Commerce Member regarding the serious situation that is confronting the dealers in hides and skins owing to the German import restrictions. Huge consignments, we are told, are lying in London unsold, though German dealers are desirous of making purchases. What is preventing them from doing so, apparently, is the difficulty of getting foreign exchange. That the prospect of this difficulty disappearing is not very near is clear from a Reuter cable dated the 17th instant which stated that "foreign currency allotment for imports in September has been fixed at 5 per cent of the average requirements of 1930-31. The situation, indeed, must be very grave, or else there is no reason why such an extraordinary restriction should have been placed on imports.—"Hindu."



Sir Henry Craik has not done any service to himself or to the Government of this country by giving non-committal answers in the Assembly about Miss Mayo.

It means failing memory. And it amounts to an insult to a distinguished tourist who was officially recognised as an authoress entitled to extra-special courtesies and services. Has Sir Henry really forgotten Miss Mayo and are Government actually repudiating her now? What would the world think of such hosts? And what would Lord Birkenhead think if he were alive?

* * * *

By the way we don't think much of non-official antagonism either. Miss Mayo should certainly be allowed to come to India. Indeed she deserves a welcome and a hearty welcome. In Miss Mayo India has contributed a priceless subject to psychology. She is the most supreme example of the workings of the gutter complex.

No, Miss Mayo must come. We want her. Oh, how badly we want her!

* * * *

A certain M.L.A., Mr. Muazzam to be exact, and of the Muslim Conference to be more exact, is reported to have suggested that the passage of the Sarda Act was due to Miss Mayo. He does not need much comment. But somebody should have very "gently" reminded him that he and his Conference are opposed to the prohibition of child marriages.

* * * *

Dr. Moonje is reported to be the Nationalist Party candidate for the Assembly from the Nagpur Division.

Nothing could prove better that the Party is both "Congress" and "Nationalist."

* * * *

"The inevitable has happened," says Mr. Sherwani, "and Malaviyaji has again broken away from the Congress for the third time within these eventful 14 years."

No use going into the past. We all know that history repeats and repeats itself.

* * * *

"I am very much inclined to stand for election," declares Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

This is a feat which no acrobat can equal.

* * * *

Mem Sahib Goes A-Marketing
—Anglo-India.

Yes, you are right, to buy British.

* * * *

Dalal Street introduces Mr. Andrews' article on Zanzibar Indians and published in all papers thus:

The following article on "The Indian Crisis in Zanzibar" is specially written by Rev. C. F. Andrews.

This free and fearless announcement is a typical instance of Office-Boy journalism.

* * * *

Hitler denies that Germany is drifting away from Christianity.

Of course it isn't. "Germany" on the contrary is approaching it in an enveloping movement.

* * * *

"Please God, Government have to answer at the bar of public opinion soon."—General O'Duffy.

In certain countries, Governments put public opinion itself behind the bars.

* * * *

The British Government are unable to agree that "the status, opportunities of promotion, power of command, rank and precedence of Indian commissioned officers in units and formations of the Indian Army should be the same as that of the British Officers in the Indian Army."

The honour of making this announcement went to Sir Joseph Bhore.

* * * *

"Are The Poor Unhappy?" asks a headline.

No. They are just too hungry to experience any other feeling.

* * * *

A travelling circus had arrived at a small village, and the vicar paid a visit to the encampment to see if he could be of service. He came across three circus hands sitting silent and very dejected.

"What's wrong?" asked the vicar.

"The elephant's dead," volunteered one of the men.

"Dear, dear," said the parson, "I am sorry. But at the same time I am glad to think that you three men cared so much for a dumb animal."

"Oh 'taint that," explained one of the three. "You see, us chaps 'as got to dig the 'ole to bury 'im."

Will Archduke Otto Be Enthroned?

Rumours Of Restoration Of Austrian Monarchy

BUCHKAREST, Aug. 28.

Rumania is agog with rumours in political circles that ex-King Alfonso is visiting the capital shortly, it is alleged to consult King Carol and the Government on the question of enthroning the young Archduke Otto in Austria.

An important Western Power is reported to be pressing the matter and Queen Marie is said to be favourable, but the biggest obstacle will be the persuading of the Little Entente to agree, as Rumania will not act alone.—Reuter.

MONARCHISTS ACTIVE IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).

Plans for the restoration of Archduke Otto of Austria to the throne of his forefathers are proceeding with zeal both at Steenockerzeele and in Vienna, but it still remains highly uncertain whether these plans will be crowned with success.

While Monarchist agents are conferring with Otto and his mother, the ex-Empress Zita, whose ambition is known to be the spur to young Otto's imperial aspirations, it is known that Dr. Kurt Schussnigg, Chancellor of Austria, and many members of his Cabinet, although favouring the return of Otto to the Hapsburg throne, do not feel that the time for this move is yet ripe.

Otto, whose sisters, the Archduchesses Adelaide, Charlotee and Elizabeth, are at present in Italy as the guests of the Prince of Bourbon-Parma is expected to proceed to Italy soon with his mother. The object of this visit is not definitely known, but it is believed in well informed quarters in both Brussels and Rome that Otto and Zita will avail themselves of their presence in Italy to confer with Premier Mussolini as to the possibility of a Hapsburg restoration in Austria at a relatively early date. An interview between Otto and Chancellor Schussnigg at some place in northern Italy is also regarded as probable.

Depends On Duce

It is admitted in well informed Monarchist quarters that Otto's chance of regaining at least a part of his phantom empire depends upon Mussolini. Only a year ago the Italian press close to the Duce was unfavourable to Otto's aspiration, and the "Popolo d'Italia" warned the Hapsburg Prince in a leading article that "without the approval of Italy, as the State succeeding the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the imperial grapes would probably grow too high and sour for him."

Whether or not the Duce and with him Italy, has changed his mind during the past twelve-months is not yet evident. The Austrian Monarchists are, however, of the opinion that the political constellation to-day is more favourable to Otto than ever before, and that the day of his ascension of the Austrian throne, if not imminent, is at least not remote.

Allegations Against H. O. H Fete Management

Nariman Moves For Mayor's Committee Of Enquiry

A serious indictment was made regarding the management of the H.O.H. Fete by Mr. K. F. Nariman of alleged defalcation and misappropriation of funds, when he moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the alleged scandal and report to the Corporation.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who seconded the proposition offered to give one month's salary to a High Court Judge from his own pocket, if the Government appointed a High Court Judge to preside over the Committee. The debate was adjourned till Thursday for want of time.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:

"That a committee be appointed to enquire through the representatives of the Corporation on the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee into the management, administration and working of the H.O.H. Fete Committee, particularly with regards to the allotment of stalls, contracts and other works in connection with the Fete, and to submit a report to the Corporation in the matter.

NARIMAN'S CHARGE-SHEET

Mr. Nariman said he wished to be absolutely impersonal, and would not charge anybody. All that he wanted was that an impartial and fair inquiry be made in regard to the alleged scandal of the H.O.H. Fete management which was the talk of the town. Mr. Nariman quoted figures to show how moneys were misappropriated. At first he said a total of Rs. 3,68,000 was shown as receipts of the Fete. Subsequently this figure was reduced to Rs. 2,60,000. A few days later this figure was again modified and still reduced to Rs. 1,68,000. As half of this amount was to be given to the contractors, only Rs. 84,000 remained with the management of the Fete. Still, however, it was reported that this figure was not correct and Rs. 22,000 were shown to be in dispute with the contractors, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,000. The last net actual receipts were shown as Rs. 30,000. After having employed 41 ticket collectors, two dozen cashiers and 20 subcommittees, the result was Rs. 30,000. Mr. Nariman said this was a scandal of the first magnitude and must be enquired into.

Even for the Bihar and Orissa Fund, although several lakhs of rupees were collected, the expenditure did not go beyond a few thousand rupees, but in the case of the H.O.H. Fete for every rupee earned fourteen annas were spent on the management. He admitted that in the best managed charities there was some exploitation, but not to the extent done in the H.O.H. Fete.

MUST BE PROBED INTO.

He urged that a committee be appointed, and miscreants whoever they be, should be exposed. Messrs. Billimoria and Co. who were appointed Auditors from the first, after having audited accounts for some time, refused to certify the accounts.

Mr. Nariman then alleged as to how the Fete was exploited. A syndicate which was alleged to have been owned by a relative of one of the organisers of the committee took 12 to 15 stalls on contract for a paltry sum. These stalls were afterwards sub-let on Rs. 250 per stall. Some stalls were given free to some astrologers, palmists, etc. on condition that half the profits would go to that syndicate. What the profit was no one knows. Rs. 25,000 were offered for advertisements but not a rupee is shown on that head.

Mr. Nariman further alleged that there were men who had misappropriated Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, but they were not prosecuted as they threatened big exposures of the prosecutors themselves. The whole thing, therefore, was alleged to have been hushed up.

He, therefore, named the following committee to go into the matter and report: The Mayor Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, Mr. A. Soares, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. H. A. Lalji, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Prof. S. R. Davar, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. S. K. Barodawala, Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Mr. M. N. Desai and Mr. Nariman.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, and said that if the Government appointed a High Court Judge to preside over the enquiry committee, he was prepared to pay the judge's pay for one month from his own pocket.

Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behedin supported the proposition.

At this stage, further discussion was adjourned till Thursday.

CITY FATHERS AND ARREARS.

The Corporation also passed the following resolution of Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz: That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation within a fortnight a statement showing the names of municipal councillors who are in arrears of taxes, the period for which the taxes are due, the amount thereof and the reason for the taxes not having been collected in time.

Further Devaluation Of Dollar Is Expected

French Experts Say French And Swiss Francs Are Well Protected

PARIS, Aug. 27.

Despite the steadiness of sterling and dollar to-day around 75.75 and 14.98 respectively, it is believed here that British authorities anticipate a further devaluation of the dollar, in which event it is thought that the pound will follow suit. There is premature talk in some quarters of the ultimate stabilisation of the pound at 70; hence serious uncertainty persists with regard to the future of the so-called "Anglo-Saxon" currencies.

Consequently attention is being directed to the question how far the gold bloc could resist the attraction of the pound and dollar magnet.

Leading French experts express the opinion that French and Swiss francs are well protected by gold holdings. Belgium's position was considered quite defencible, but Dutch and Italian currencies appear to be more vulnerable, especially the Dutch florin.—Reuter.

COUNTRIES ON GOLD ENJOY STABLE CURRENCY

Governor Of Bank Of Belgium's Statement

BRUSSELS, August 27.

"Contrary to general belief, the countries on gold not only enjoyed a healthy stable currency, but improved their share of international commerce", declared M. Louis Franck, Governor, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bank of Belgium.

He announced a reduction in the bank rate from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent. M. Franck enumerated proofs of the gradual improvement of world economic conditions.—Reuter.

GENERAL JOHNSON REMAINS DICTATOR

Attempts To Reorganise N. R. A. Frustrated

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

General Johnson remains the undisputed dictator of the N. R. A. as the outcome of a complete tactical victory over Mr. Richberg, N. R. A. Counsel, and Miss Perkins, Secretary for Labour, who championed the reorganisation of the N. R. A. by which the latter would be controlled by a committee instead of a single dictator.

In consequence of President Roosevelt's intervention General Johnson's position has been reaffirmed.

VINODINI'S RESIGNATION

School Board Receives Letter & Accepts It

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

The local School Board meeting to-day accepted the resignation letter received from Miss Vinodini Nilkant, from her post as Principal, Girls' High School.

It will be recalled that some municipal members, a few days before, sent a requisition to the President, stating that Miss Vinodini's services be dispensed with taking her new step into consideration.

NEW IRAQ CABINET

Ali Jowdat Becomes Premier & Minister Of Interior

BAGHDAD, Aug. 27.

A new Cabinet has been formed by Ali Jowdat who is himself Premier and Minister of Interior. It is considered a powerful combination which should be able to press on with the economic development of the country.—Reuter.

U. S. TREASURY FACES BIG PROBLEM

Much Speculation Is Rife As To How It Will Be Met

WASHINGTON, August 27.

In view of the imminence Treasury's September and October financing, much speculation is rife as to how its problems will be met.

The certificates of indebtedness, totalling about 525,000,000 dollars will mature on September 15, while on October 15, the Treasury must handle 1,200,000,000 dollars to be called in on account of the 4-1/4 per cent Fourth Liberty Bonds. A thoroughly orthodox procedure is expected.

It is reported that the issue of Treasury notes is being considered to meet the September 15 requirements, followed by an exchange issue of bonds for October 15 obligations.

In view of the recent strength of the Bond market, it is believed that the new financing will meet with good reception.—Reuter's Special.

LANCASHIRE'S PROTESTS IGNORED

Australia Decides To Stand By Cotton Duties

(Special Cable.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 27.

It is officially stated that the Cabinet has decided to stand by the new cotton duties despite Lancashire's protests, because any alterations could only be effected by Parliament; but in cases where hardship was caused the Ministry will consider admitting goods, provided they are entered for home consumption.

CARTELLISATION OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRY

Opening Of New Steel Works Forbidden

BERLIN, Aug. 27.

The law of July 15, 1933, for the compulsory cartellisation of Germany's industry was further extended to-day by order of the Ministry of Economics, forbidding the opening of new works for the manufacture of steel tubes, the enlargement of existing works or increase of their output, and the re-opening of steel tube works which have been idle for more than twelve months.—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL HIGGINS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Forty-seven Salvationist High Councillors from all over the world will meet to-day to choose a new General to succeed General Higgins who is retiring in November. The latter yesterday gave a formal reception in honour of the Councillors, whom he exhorted to perform a great purpose in a great way.

As a two-thirds majority is necessary the balloting may last two days. The nominations will not be made until the Council meets.

"SILENCE NIGHT" IN LONDON

Blowing Of Motor Horns Forbidden

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Londoners are referring to to-night as "Silence Night," for the Ministry of Transport's order forbidding the blowing of motor-horns within an area of five miles of Charing Cross comes into force half hour before midnight. For the time being, the police have instructions only to warn those who contravene the order, but public opinion is strongly supporting the efforts to make nights quiet for Londonders to sleep in. It is not only the hooters that are to be dealt with by th Ministry. They are considering measures to prevent the thoughtless slamming of motor doors and to discourage the clattering of gearboxes and roaring exhausts.

Meanwhile with the hornblowing prohibition the Minister asks motorists and pedestrians to exercise special care.—B.O.W.

Sixty infants under one year died in Karachi during the week ended August 18, while last year 43 died during the same period.

SEMI FINALS STAGE IN SIND TENNIS

Blake Sets Terrific Pace With Hard Cross Court Drives

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

Terrific campaign of bombardment at the net from Hannah characterised the doubles encountered in which partnered by Dyall has eliminated Vaswani and Byramji.

The losing pair rallied magnificently in the second set and after a close fight they won.

In the final set Hannah in the peak of his form scored sensational aces and the set.

Blake was in an unusually confident mood facing and hard-hitting Ajwani whom he beat in straight sets thus qualifying for the semi-finals in the singles. The champion took no under risks but was always the aggressor sending a devastating array of drives to corner court. In the second set he squandered the 5—2 lead missing many sitters. When the score was 5 all, Blake playing brilliantly subdued his opponent.

Blake figured in the Mixed Doubles in the company of Miss Dubash conquesting A. B. Awan and Miss Kavasji. Miss Dubash had to scratch from singles owing to injury to foot.

Another match packed with thrills was the Mixed Doubles duel between Hiranandani and Mrs. Hanson and Dyall and Miss Dinshaw running into 3 sets. Spectacular net play volies at close quarters marked the match. Hiranandani and Mrs. Hanson after being down to 1—3 took 5 games in the final set. Bhojwani and Mrs. Helps qualified for semi-finals in the Mixed Doubles, winning over Major Tomkins and Mrs. Whistler.

The following are the results

MEN'S SINGLES.

Bt. Blake beat Ajwani 6—1, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

H. Hannah and J. Dyall beat Vaswani and Byramji 6—0, 5—7, 6—2.

J. S. Dinshaw and M. P. Dastur beat J. N. Dhamija and S. S. Shahani 6—3, 6—3.

R. C. Daryanani and Shivdasani beat P. K. Khambatta and S. K. Khambatta 6—1, 6—1.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss P. G. Dinshaw walk over Miss Dubash.

LADIES DOUBLES.

Miss P. G. Dinshaw and M. G. Dinshow beat Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Rozario 6—0, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

B. T. Blake and Miss Dubash beat A. B. Awan and Miss Kavasji 6—2, 6—3.

D. W. Bhojwani and Mrs. Helps beat Major Tomkins and Mrs Whistler 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Hanson and R. S. Hiranandani beat J. Dyall and Miss M. H. Dubash 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.—A. P. Special.

AUSTRALIANS WIN MATCH

Sussex Defeated By Innings And 35 Runs

LONDON, Aug. 28

Play in the match between Sussex and Australians was resumed to-day in dull weather. Wicket was good.

Sussex went in on their second innings opening through John Langridge and J. Parks. The partnership yielded 56 runs where after Bradman with a catch at silly mid-on dismissed J. Parks for 32. Bowley joined John Langridge and the pair took the score to 131 for no further loss when lunch was taken.

ROT SETS IN

The second wicket fell at 156 and collapse followed, rest of the side being dismissed for an addition of 65 runs. At the same total (156) the third and fourth wickets went down while 4 batsmen were dismissed for duck. Sussex second innings terminated for 221, Australians thus winning match by innings and 35 runs.

Scores:

SUSSEX SECOND INNINGS

J. Parks c Bradman b O'Reilly	32
John Langridge c. and b Fleetwood Smith	53
Bowley c Darling b O'Reilly	63
Cook (run out)	0
James Langridge c Ponsford b O'Reilly	10
H. Parks lbw. b Fleetwod Smith	0
Pearce c Brown b O'Reilly	0
Melville c. Darling b Fleetwood-Smith	40
Eaton lbw. b Fleetwood Smith	0
Tate c Ponsford b Fleetwood Smith	10
J. Cornford (not out)	0
Extras	13
Total	221

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Fleetwood Smith 5 for 87; O'Reilly 4 for 49.—Reuter's Special

CONGRESS THROUGH THE DECADES

Sjt. Patil's Talks On Parties And Their Leaders

(THROUGH THE PUBLICITY BUREAU OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.)

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., gave a talk to the Cadets of the Congress Volunteers' Training Camp at the Jinnah Hall on "Parties in the Congress and their Leaders."

By parties and leaders the speaker meant the parties and leaders in the politics of the country. In the year 1885 when the Indian National Congress met for the first time there was only one party if that application can be used, and that was the party of the constitutionalists and the reformists rolled into one. Until 1906 the Congress did not show any readiness for a change either in the attitude or in its programme.

AT SURAT CONGRESS.

The Surat Congress was a turning point for more than one reason. For the first time in the Congress History, an extremist section entered into the Congress ranks led by doughty leaders like the late Lokamanya Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpatrai. This element brought with it a wholesome change both in the policy and the programme of the Congress. After this Congress politics began to run in two channels, one of moderatism and another extremism. In 1908 Lokamanya Tilak was arrested and imprisoned for 6 years. During these years there was complete stagnation in the politics of the country. The moderate elements which were temporarily pushed back began to mobilise once again and there was hardly any opposition from the other side.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Lokamanya Tilak on his release, found his path strewn with thorns. Against heavy odds he began to turn the tide of Indian polities and the extremist element which had lain dormant all these years began to rally round him. In 1906 they had the birth of the Home Rule movement which, though outside the Congress, derived a very large measure of its support from the Congress leaders. The work of the League was parallel to that of the Congerss with this difference that while the former represented only a party the latter attempted to represent the whole country.

TILAK'S SUCCESS.

The speaker then referred to the Amritsar Congress under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru. This Congress, he said, was significant for many reasons. Three parties were represented in it, namely, the moderate section led by Gandhiji who still had faith in British justice, the middle led by Lokamanya Tilak who sought for a compromise and the extremist group having for its leader Mr. S. Satyamurthi who had just made his debut on the political stage. Gandhiji fought hard for his point of view but could not succeed and the compromise resolution of Lokamanya Tilak was passed by an overwhelming majority.

GANDHIJI AND N. C. O.

Contrasted with this attitude Gandhiji's movement of non-violent non-co-operation came as a surprise to many. The events that happened between the Amritsar Congress and the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement brought about almost revolutionary change in the attitude of Gandhiji in regard to the British justice and the British word of honour. From a confirmed co-operator he turned into an equally confirmed non-co-operator. This change in his attitude has played a most significant part in the shaping of the political destiny of this country.

LEADERSHIP OF DAS AND NEHRU.

With the coming of Gandhiji on the political stage, there was a veritable revolution in the Congress politics. It was in 1920 at the Nagpur session that the Congress, for the first time in its history, made a serious attempt to become a fully democratic and representative body that it claimed to-day. This session gave the Congress a constitution which never existed before. Among the greatest leaders of the Non-Co-operation movement were, besides Gandhiji himself, Pt. Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das. The ideology that these leaders brought into the Congress politics made the non-co-operation meeting the most speculative and popular movement. It caught the eye of the world in no uncertain way. For full two years the movement went on gaining strength and multiplying its experiments.

It was very unfortunate that just at the time when Gandhiji's presence was the most needed for the prosecution of the movement that he was arrested and sentenced to six years. The leaders of the Congress felt that a change was necessary in the Congress policy and tactics. The urge to capture legislatures became irresistible and this culminated in the year 1923 in the formation of the Swarajya Party with Pt. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das as its principal sponsors. Thereafter there were two distinct parties in the Congress, namely, the Swarajists (prochangers) and those who stood by non-co-operation (No-changers). For a full decade after this the party alignment in the Congress went more or less on the same lines.

OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES.

Besides the Congress parties, there were three other political parties in Indian politics only next to the Indian National Congress. These were the Liberal Party, the Muslim League, and the Hindu Mahasabha. The first of these was manifestly a political organization with moderatism as its guiding principle. Its leaders were mostly constitutionalists and the reformists who were in the Congress in its early period. The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha were communal organisations in their formation and these having chosen to be the custodians of the political rights of their constituents, a situation was bound to arise sooner or later as it did arise that Congress should encounter opposition from these communal organisation. With the two groups within the Congress and three other political parties outside the Congress, the Indian politics had become extremely complicated.

To-day's Sub-Committee Meetings

The following Sub-Committee will meet at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday).

Music and Entertainment Sub-Committee at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Ticket Office Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Wanted Cars In Working Order

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

The Reception Committee of the 48th session of the Congress is in need of a few motor cars in proper working order, on loan for about two months. All those who are willing to give them are requested to communicate with the Secretaries of the Requirements Committee at the Congress House.

Wanted Films For Children

A SUGGESTION TO CINEMA PROPRIETORS

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It must be a great relief and satisfaction to many, as it is to me, that something is at last being publicly said on the great need for a general cleaning up and improvement of the emotional and mental food being supplied to the public by the "talkies" of to-day and on the almost complete dearth of anything suitable for the child or even for adolescent youth.

Despite all the theories of the Freudians, more than half the intellectual world believes, because even a larger proportion of it 'finds', that the sound, healthy child, brought up with even a few contacts with nature, pet animals, etc., has not only no preoccupation, conscious or unconscious, with sex, but not even a liking or interest in it, so long as there are other subjects to keep him (or her) interested and progressing in them. The same applies to crime. It feels almost like sacrilege therefore to keep on flinging these two obsessions of our half-education and half-civilisation at these fundamentally healthy and pure young lives entrusted to our upbringing. And, when forced by the circumstances of there being no other amusement for them and of the current glamourous ideas of the cinema world or from mere imitation of their elders, these young hearts and minds do go to the talkie and contract, for the first time, its atmosphere of struggles, intrigues, violence, passion or mere sentimentality and sheer brainlessnes, its cheapening of woman and glorification and undue accentuation of what, to them, seems inherently wrong, a real and often ravaging conflict begins within them which in the majority, ends with the complete subjugation of the protesting, unsatisfied part of their souls to the general herd-level of acquiescence and guilty participation in the general vitiations of adult life.

I am thinking in the foregoing, of the boy or girl of 16 or so, who, according to film censors, are no longer children and, therefore, free to go and puzzle and contaminate their young minds and hearts at any exhibition "for adult audiences." I know, from what I was, and my closest friends were, at that age and even a few years older, how much of the innocence and idealism and love of only the noblest and finest there was still left over in us from our childhood to be rudely checked, maltreated and broken up or confused by entertainments and ideas meant "for adult audiences" or adult readers only. With younger children, perhaps it is increasingly easier. For many different reasons, I took my little daughter of 6, to two talkies selected as being not likely to be entirely unpicturesque or unwholesome recently. She looked on in her own wise way, listened, and thought, but couldn't understand why grown-up people in the talkies were so generally "rude" to one another, and sometimes so "cruel," and why they did such a lot of quarrelling alternatively with such a lot of silly repetitions of declarations of love for one another. And, in her innocent but perfectly right way, she wondered why only the good people were not shown on the screen, and why the bad ones and their ugly deeds were not—well, just left out. And though she loved the good parts very much, (and has not forgotten her "darling Tessa") she declares that she will not go to a talkie again until either "Alice in Wonderland" or "Peter Pan" or "Treasure Island" come to Poona.

Dear little folk. They have a long time to wait till the right things come along—if they ever will. But why think that there should only be long, complete films to interest and delight childhood and youth? Short lengths of vivid but natural action, natural scenes wild life in plant or insect, forest or lake or sea, the human being in happy mood, at play, or adventuring, children, pets....these could be selected and pieced together in so many of our better films, and run through for children, without filming anything specially for them. Special films are of course the ideal, but such a far-away one, that it behoves one to give thought to making the most out of the material already available. With comparatively little cutting out "The Red Waggon" could, for instance, have been changed into a succession of perfect delights for all children of the ages at which they would enjoy circuses and everything connected with them. So also would most good films I have seen, not connected with society night clubs or crime or war.

And the film that would have 'no' chance of winning the child's wise approval or of being ever transformed, by cuts or otherwise, to even hold its bored attention, would be that brainless type—called by whatever name you please—revues, musical fantasy, or unmitigated idiocy...

So let us therefore get something suitable going for our children.—Yours, etc,

K

Poona, Aug. 21.

All India Nationalist Harijans Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the recent publications, many Harijans and sympathisers of the Harijans in Bombay have asked our friends and ourselves whether we are associated with the Conference of the Harijans which is to be convened in Bombay and for which Mr. B. J. Devrukhker has been reported to have been elected as the Organising Secretary. In this connection we wish to make it clear that we are not concerned in any way with the Conference in question. We also mention here that we are also not connected with his Industrial Scheme of Rs. 50,000 which was recently published.—Yours, etc,

NARAYENRAO S. KAJROLKER
P. BALOO.

Maharashtra A. I. C. C. Elections

To The Edior of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following in your paper.

In a letter sent by me to you for publication I had included the name of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the list of those who in my opinion were not in a position to stand as candidates for the election of the A.I.C.C. from Maharashtra, as they were not habitual wearers of Khaddar. Subsequently I learnt from my friend Mr. D. V. Gokhale that Mr. Mehta was quite qualified to stand as a candidate being a wearer of Khaddar by habit.

So I request Mr. Mehta to excuse my misstatement and I also request all the voters of the A.I.C.C. election to take note of the fact that Mr. Mehta is a habitual wearer of Khaddar, while voting.—Yours, etc.,

BALU KAKA KANITKAR.

The Supersession Of A Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent order of the Government superseding the Municipality of Kumta and the grounds proffered for justifying the same cannot but make strange reading and all impartial minded citizens interested in the growth of self-governing institutions cannot help being concerned at this latest instance of Government's attitude towards such institutions. The facts in the case are briefly these:

The Municipality of Kumta, was operating for purposes of house-tax levy, on an assessment list first prepared in 1924 and never since revised, which was against the provision of law and also was repeatedly objected to by Government officials. The Municipality consequently undertook the revision work and prepared and brought into operation a new list since 1-4-1933. The Collector acting on the representation of a certain individual made in September 1933 an order purporting to suspend the execution of a resolution of the Municipality.

On learning from the Municipality that there was no such resolution, he made a fresh order on 8-11-1933 prohibiting recovery of house-tax according to the new list as the same appeared to him to be unfair in its basis and the voters were wrongly disqualified. The Government, too, upheld this order and in reference to a legal difficulty referred by the President, gave instructions that the tax could and should be collected according to the old list of 1924 and a new one should be prepared as early as possible. As the carrying out of these instructions involved in the view of the Municipality, as later expressed in its resolution of 23-4-1934, a breach of the clear provisions of law, the Municipality resolved that the authoritative opinion of the Legal Remembrancer should be taken and a request was made

(Continued on page 9.)

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

(Continued from Page 6).

A transfer moratorium was proclaimed at the moment when the covering of the Reichsbank had reached an irreducible minimum. The way in which the transfer moratorium was then effected was completely fair. The German debtor got off nothing, he has met his obligations in Reichsmarks to the uttermost farthing. Half the interest was transferred to the creditors in foreign currency while the payment of the other half was postponed and payment provided for by promissory notes—scrips—which the creditors could use as payment media in proportion to the foreign currency obtained by Germany from additional exports.

No Dumping

The idea at the back of the scrips is that Germany can only pay in proportion to the amount of goods purchased from her by foreign countries. This fact was unanimously recognised by the World Economic Conference not long ago. To the same extent as Germany is able to secure foreign currency by additional exports, that foreign currency will naturally be used for an increased loan service. The use of scrips and blocked credits for additional exports is dependent on a special permit issued by public supervisory boards so that this system shall not be exploited for purposes of dumping.

Here too the new Germany is playing fair. Nobody can reproach us with having made an attempt at dumping, and we have not made such an attempt, after England, America, Japan and other countries have abused their currency by indulging in the worst kind of valuta dumping. When, on the other hand, foreign governments such at those of Switzerland and Holland offer of their own accord to make possible a complete transfer of the scrips due to their nationals by means of a special agreement on a fixed additional supply of German goods at normal prices, it is only natural that Germany not only does not refuse such offers but feels herself bound to accept them.

Germany can only pay to the same extent as she can find a market for her wares; she is not only willing but intends to pay to pay to that extent. The entire work of reconstruction which is being done by the Reichsbank—the releasing of credits within the country, bank reform attacking the question of foreign debts, support of the governmental measure for combatting unemployment, recovery measures—all these schemes are aimed at increasing Germany's output and thus indirectly serving the interests of foreign countries.

Debtor morale alone cannot solve the problem of international debts, its necessary complement is creditor morale; the will to pay must be met by a will to receive on the part of the countries concerned. It is sheer insanity to demand payment from a debtor country and at the same time to limit more and more the only method by which that country can become able to pay, namely, the export of goods. A further constituent of creditor morale is the reasonable reduction of the risk premia included in the excessive rate of interest since these premia are utterly unnecessary when applied to the new Germany whose success in the fight against the economic crisis can be paralleled by no other country in the world.

Above all, it is no part of creditor morale to indulge in export dumping by means of voluntary devalorisation of one's currency, thus not only injuring the export trade of the debtor states but ruining the entire world trade. Currency is there as a guarantee for traffic in goods and capital but not for the arbitrary manipulation of prices, wages, debts, etc. Such a manipulation can only and always have the worst results and it is sad to see that the world has learnt so little from the lesson which the German currency catastrophe now, fortunately, a thing of the past, ten years ago gave to it.

An Appeal

Neither the international debt problems nor the international crisis will be overcome until financial integrity becomes once more the ground basis of international financial transactions. Germany, as honourable debtor, has the right to make this appeal to the financial honour of the world. She is by no means speaking only in her own interest since the Hitler Government has already shown that Germany can overcome her own crisis unaided. Germany speaks first of all in the interest of all civilized countries. The welfare of humanity demands an ordered method of exchange between the different countries and the prerequisites for such a method are financial integrity, mutual trust and mutual fairness. In the world one must have honourable merchants and honourable debtors but also honourable creditors.

Austria's Future Monarch

Archduke Otto who is likely to be Emperor of Austria if Italy approves of the move to restore the Hapsburgs.

Prosecution Witness Admits He Was Fined For Gambling

INTERESTING STAGE REACHED IN "DEFAMATION CASE" AGAINST HORNIMAN

An interesting stage was reached on Tuesday in the case, in which Mr. Bhagwandas Lakhmidas charged Mr. B.G. Horniman with defamation in respect of two articles which appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" on May 16 and 23, when Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, resumed the further hearing of the case.

CONVICTED FOR GAMBLING.

Ramlal Sukhanand, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution who had testified to the dealings in cotton which the complainant had with the firm of Nagarmull Tibbriwalla and claimed to be a partner in that firm, stated in cross-examination that he was not a partner of the firm but Nagarmull Tibbriwalla and Co. were partners with the witness in certain transactions. He also said that he had no personal knowledge of the transaction which the complainant had with the firm. He admitted a conviction for gambling about 3 or 4 months ago, but in re-examination stated that this conviction was for gambling in cards.

"NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE."

When the hearing of the case was resumed Maganlal Sukhanand was further cross-examned by Mr. Fazal G.R. Khairaz for the defence. Witness stated that the five contracts which the complainant had entered into with the firm of Nagermull Tibbriwala, were in the month of June 1932. He could not testify to these contracts as he was not present in Bombay at the time nor did he have any personal knowledge of the transactions.

It is true, witness stated, that he had said that he was a partner in the firm of Nagermull Tibbriwalla, but what he meant by that was that Tibbriwalla and Co. were partners with him in certain transactions, but he was not a partner in the firm. He admitted being a member of the Mahajan Association, while the firm was a member of the East India Cotton Association.

"COULD NOT REMEMBER."

Witness said that he had known the complainant for a year or year and a half, but could not remember giving him the latest quotations of cotton on the telephone. He had not visited the complainant at his office. Asked, if he could remember when he last visited the complainant at his office the witness said he "could not remember." He denied that he had been declared a defaulter by Mahajan Association on two occasions but admitted that he was indebted to the Association.

Mr. Khairaz: Do you know Govindji Jethabhai?—Yes.

Mr. Khairaz: Do you know if he also was declared a defaulter?—Mr. Carden Noad objected to the question.

Mr. Khairaz said that he was going to prove that the witness was declared a defaulter twice by the Mahajan Association and when he could not do any business with them he did his transactions through Govindji Jethabhai. He further stated that his submission to the Court at a later stage would be that the witness had hopeless perjured himself and that his prosecution should be sanctioned for perjury.

The Magistrate allowed the question.

FINED FOR GAMBLING

Witness said that he knew Govindji Jethabhai was a defaulter and admitted that witness owed him money.

Q: You owe money to many people?—Yes.

Q: Have you been fined under the Gaming Act?—Yes, Rs. 5 about 3 or 4 months ago.

Witness was then asked questions relating to the Contract book which he produced in Court which showed that the transactions recorded in it were upto the end of July 1932 although the book was for the whole year.

In re-examination by Mr. F Oliveira, the witness said that he was fined Rs. 5 for gambling in cards.

MANAGER IN BOX.

Mr. K. C. Desai, Manager of the Industrial and Prudential Life Assurance Co., stated that an application for the sub-agency of the company was made by Becharlal on May 14. He was introduced to the witness by Tijoriwalla, the company's organiser who was appointed on May 14. As the man came with the organiser he made no inquiries about him at all either about his social status or financial status. He immediately appointed him a sub-agent and verbally authorised him to canvass for the company.

Witness in cross-examination further said that he could not state whether he was empowered by the Board of Directors by a resolution of the Board to appoint sub-agents and agents. But he generally did so.

"A MERE FORMALITY."

Answering questions regarding the application form sent in by the complainant, witness said it was a mere formality. he had not noticed that it had not been dated. The answer to the query about his occupation had been left blank. He did not mind that as he was only concerned with the business the man would bring to the firm.

Witness admitted that Bhagwandas Lakhmidas had never been to him and when he made inquiries of Tijoriwalla it was about the financial status of Narrotamdas Bechardas. He was told that Narrotamdas had two house properties in Bombay. He knew nothing about the complainant at all. He knew that the firm of N. Bhagwandas and Co. had two partners.

The cross-examination of the witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned to September 11.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. Frank Oliveira and Mr. Rubeun Solomon appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz defended Mr. B. G. Horniman.

A full 'verbatim' report of the proceedings will appear in the "Bombay Sentinel" to-day.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FULL SAFEGUARDS FOR PUNTERS.

Betting On Race Course Is Not Gambling

WAR ON SATTA-KHABAR-WALLAHS

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 28

Competitions in the "Illustrated Weekly of India" formed the subject matter of a question from Rao Saheb Kulkarni, in reply to which the Home Member stated that competitions did not appear to fall within the provisions of 294A Indian Penal Code or the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

The proposed demolition of the ancient wall round Ahmedabad City by the Ahmedabad Municipality and the protest from the Mussalmans in that respect, formed the subject matter of another question from Mr. Risaldar.

Mr. Syed Munawar asked about the shortage of work to compositors in the Government Central Press.

The Home Member replied that they had therefore ben placed on piecework at piecework rates.

WAR ON "SUTTA KHEL"

Answering another question from the same member, Mr. Bell stated that Government were aware that scores of boys sell cards showing closing prices of cotton by shouting cries like "opening daily" in several parts of Bombay City, particularly at tram junctions and street corners from 7 p m till about the early hours of the morning.

It was further stated that instructions had been issued by the Commissioner of Police to deal with this nuisance, according to the law relating to nuisance and not of selling gambling cards.

After interpellations, Sir Shaha Nawaz Khan Bhutto announced Government's intention to postpone the consideration of the Bombay Local Boards Act Amendment Bill to the next session. The bill sought to provide for the levy of amount as cases for certain Talukdari lands, especially under certain promises and undertakings.

The announcement was received with "applause" from the Gujrat members.

POLICE ACT AMENDING BILL

Mr. Bell next moved the bill amending the Bombay District Police Act empowering the Inspector-General of Police to punish police officers even below the grade of an inspector. The Home Member said that the need for such an enactment was felt from the administrative point of view.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni opposed the first reading of the bill, saying that by such an enactment, the petty police officer, a constable or a head constable, will be deprived of his power to move the Inspector-General as against the Superintendent of Police and will be required to approach the Government directly.

OPPOSITION CASE

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed wanted to know why the anomaly that the Inspector-General should be unable to take action against his subordinates under the grade of an inspector should have so far remained as it is in law, and secondly, why should the Inspector-General not be able to take action against the offender in conjunction with the Deputy Inspector-General or the District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. Pestashah Vakil supported the bill on the ground tht the head of a department must have the power to deal with every member of the force.

Messrs Gangoli and Karbari opposed the bill the former fearing the abuse of such a power by the head of the department in the case of the lowest of the corps and the latter doubting that such a power, when placed with the Inspector-General will only shatter the faith of the subordinates in the service.

BILL PASSED

The bill then went through all the three readings within hardly quarter of an hour.

Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli then moved a bill amending the Opium Act to empower Sub-Inspectors of Excise in the Bombay Presidency and the Dafedars and Jamedars in Sind to investigate cases under this act.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed supported the measure.

Mr. Miran Mahomed wanted the bill to be restricted only to the Presidency proper.

Khan Bahadur Khurro did not favour the idea of giving such powers to subordinate officials, especially in Sind which is a province "notorious for such offences"

Abdul Majid expressed the same opinion.

MR. TAIRSEE'S QUESTION

Mrs L. R. Tairsee wanted to know if Sind was going to be a drag on the whole Presidency in all matters, while it was glamouring for separation with a vengence.

OUT OF IMPASSE.

The first reading of the Bill, amending the Opium Act was passed, when the House re-assembled after tea-interval.

The Minister in charge of the Department was heckled a good deal over the specifying of some standard of test for candidates to be recruited as Jamedars and Dafedars, and Diwan Bahadur Kambli was forced to tell the House at last that Government would consider the question.

The Hon. Minister had moved the Bill for the second reading, and clause 1 was accepted by the House, when the President found an amendment to clause 2 standing in the name of the Rao Saheb of Aladi, came in conflict simultaneously with two sections of the Act. Then followed half an hour of complete silence, during which period, the President, the Rao Saheb, the Legal Remembrancer and the Council Secretary were all seen to be in a conclave trying their legal and technical brains to find a way out of the impasse thus created. Fortunately enough, the discussions did not prove abortive, as they threatened and Rao Saheb Kulkarni at last moved the amendment, though in a vastly and materially changed form from the one originally framed.

The amendment, however, was eventually lost, and the House passed the second and third reading of the Bill in almost no time.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PUNTERS.

Mr. Bell then moved the Bill further amending the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. The Bill sought to rectify the omission in the Bombay Act 3 of 1931 left by oversight of the provision which made it clear that wagering or betting upon horse-race was not gaming within the meaning of Section 3 (c) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887.

Mr. Gangoli, opposing the motion, thought that the Bill, instead of amending the Gambling prevention Act was probably meant to assist the Western India Turf Club.

Advocate Surve appealed to the Government to take measures to discourage the growing tendency of indulging in this sort of gambling by people who have no means to do so.

Vyankat Rao Surve speaking in Marathi said that the Bill was calculated to systematise the exploitation of the poor. It was five minutes before the end of the day's business that the President accepted the suggestion of "closure" from the Chief Secretary, Mr. Turner.

"Noes have it," declared the President on the strength of the voice, Mr. Turner immediately asking division.

The closure motion was opposed by non-official members, as Messrs. L.B. Gokhale, Chaturbhai Patel and Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed wished to address the House on the subject.

The amendment was carried, the division resulting in 45 ayes and 13 noes.

The Bill was then read for the first time, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H.H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is ..... Rs. 21,50,000
Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka
LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
Current Accounts:—Fixed Short, Savings Bank and Saving Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.
W. G GROOMBRIDGE
General Manager.

A gathering in honour of Swami Akhilananda of the Ramakrishna Mission who returned last week to India after 8 years' stay in the United States was held on Sunday morning at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. Photo shows the Swami (3rd from left in front row) with Mr. J. K. Mehta who presided, Swami Vishwanand, President of the Ashram, and three American ladies who are followers of the Mission and who have come on a visit to India.

ABDUR RAHIM INDICTS ARMY POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

Army Bill was taken up, made a lengthy statement in the Assembly announcing that His Majesty's Government were unable to accept the position envisaged by Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment. If, however, the amendment was pressed and carried the Bill would be dropped. At the same time, Sir Joseph Bhore made it clear that a provision would be made in the regulations for complete reciprocity of powers and privileges within the Indian Army as between Indian Commissioned officers and British Officers of the Indian Army.

As for Mr. Ranga Iyer's amendment, Sir Joseph Bhore stated that the object could be secured by a King's Regulation under Section 71 of the Army Act or by such other method as may be decided by His Majesty's Government in consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown.—

In view of the importance of Sir Joseph Bhore's statement, the President gave Sir Abdur Rahim a further right of speech.

ABDUR RAHIM'S PROTEST.

Sir Abdur Rahim protested against the introduction in the Army, of racial discrimination, which did not exist in the Indian Civil Service. India was all along under the impression that Dehra Dun officers would have the same status as the British Commissioned Officers. That hope had been shattered. When Indians could be Governors and leaders of the Assembly, could Indian Commissioned Officers not command British Officers of the Indian Army?

Sir J. Bhore's statement would discourage Dehra Dun officers in every possible way.

Mr. Ranga Iyer was pleased with the sympathetic consideration of his amendment. He did not propose to move it. If equality of status in the Indian Army between the British and Indian officers was conceded, then it knocked Sir Abdur's amendment off. He was sure that twenty years, hence there would be a new atmosphere. "One step is enough for me" he declared, and added "Inequality exists only in the minds of misguided politicians." (Ironical laughter).

Col. Lumby elaborated Sir J. Bhore's statement and answered a few questions.

The House divided, and Sir Abdur's amendment was lost by 49 votes to 46.

"BREACH OF FAITH."

All amendments having been disposed of, third reading speeches were made.

Mr. Rama Krishna Reddi said that the Bill created inferior status for Dehra Dun Officers, which was against express declarations, and was therefore a breach of faith.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that there was no analogy between the Indian Army as it existed today, and the Dominion Army. The Bill created a needless distinction. If the Government could not give Dehra Dun officers in the Indian Army, why not give British Officers in the Indian Army the same status which Dehra Dun officers would have.

Mr. Morgan saw in Sir Cowasji's speech the only constructive suggestion made during the debate. The Bill gave Dehra Dun officers status better than that enjoyed by the Dominion Army Officers, in as much as they could command over British Officers in the Indian Army.

WILL RETARD INDIANISATION.

Sir Mahomed Yakub declared that if the Bill was passed, there would be discontent in the rank and file of the Indian Army. Further, the passage of the Bill would retard Indianisation of the Indian Army, besides increasing expenditure on the Army in India.

Mr. Anklesaria supported the Bill on the ground that the rejection of the Bill would tell seriously on the pace of Indianisation of the Indian Army.

BRANDING INDIAN NATION.

Mr. Yamin Khan vigorously protested against the branding of the Indian Nation as inferior. He confessed that he had supported the Government on the Ordinance and Ottawa Bills, but refused to support the Government now, because the Bill made Indians inferior in the eyes of the world for ever. Those few Indian elected members who voted with Government might flatter Government by so doing, but they must remember that they were responsible for the inferior status given to Indian officers.

Col. Lumby briefly replied and said that efficiency had been the keynote of the Bill. He was absolutely convinced that there was no question of a junior British Officer being placed in command over a Senior Indian Officer.

The Bill was passed fifty-one voting for and forty-eight against.

The Bill consolidating the law relating to Customs Duties was passed without discussion.

The House adjourned till tomorrow afternoon, as the Viceroy is addressing a joint session of both Houses in the morning.—A. P.

BHORE'S STATEMENT

The following is the full text of Sir Joseph Bhore's statement in the Assembly:—

In framing this Bill, the Government have followed the policy which they announced in July 1932 in connection with opening a military academy for introducing certain changes of organisation which are implicit in the evolution of a purely Indian Army, and which will bring it more into line with the conditons prevailing in the other parts of the Empire.

In accordance with this policy, they have proposed that an Indian Commissioned Officer passing out of the Academy shall be granted a Commission on the Dominion model in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces and shall be subject to the Indian Army Act, as a first step towards bringing the whole of the Indian Army officers and men alike under the Indian Statute. The Government have consistently maintained that the Indian Army Act which, besides providing for the legal status of Indian officers of the Indian army, deals only with discipline and kindred subjects, and has no provisions governing command, rank and precedence, which ordinarily, find a place in the King's Regulations for the Army.

MORE THAN DOMINION STATUS

They therefore confined themselves to giving a guarantee in connection with the present Bill that a provision would be made in those regulations for a complete reciprocity of powers and privileges within the Indian Army as between Indian commissioned officers and British officers of the Indian Army. They made it plain, that on the analogy of Dominion armies, which they were following, it was impossible for an Indian commissioned officer, any more than a Dominion officer, to be granted automatic powers of command in relation to the British personnel of the British Army in India, but that His Majesty's Government were preparing a further regulation which would enable the Commander-in-Chief or other commander to appoint occasions when, in the interests of harmonious working of the two portions of the army in India, an Indian commissioned officer may exercise powers of command in relation to the British personnel of the British army.

"In consequence of the suggestions made in the House that a statutory provision should be substituted for the verbal assurance which had been given on behalf of the Government regarding the command, rank and precedence of Indian Commissioned officers, the Government of India enquired of the inclusion in the Bill of a section on the lines of the amendment proposed by Sir Abdur Rahim, but limited in scope to the regulation of these matters within the Indian Army.

His Majesty's Government have replied that it is impossible to accept such a proposal, because the question at issue is one of His Majesty's prerogative. They stated, however, that the exact method of giving effect to a guarantee regarding command, rank and precedence within the Indian Army, which is not free from legal difficulties was still under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

In view of this reply, the Government are unable to accept any amendment involving the inclusion in the Bill of any provision dealing with command, rank and precedence; consequently, they must oppose Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment alike in its existing form, and in the form which would be given to it by the adoption of Mr. Ranga Iyer's amendment, and if that amendment is carried against them in either form, they would be reluctantly constrained to drop the Bill, with the result that the Indian officers who will shortly be commissioned from the Indian Military Academy will have to be given the same form of limited commission which will make them subject in all respects to the Army Act and to control by Parliament, instead of being subject, as they will be if Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment is withdrawn or rejected and the Bill becomes law, to the Indian Army Act and to control by Indian Legislature. This result would be, in the opinion of the Government of India, most unfortunate.

The object of Mr. Ranga Iyer's amendment will, in effect, be secured by a King's Regulation to be made under section 71 Army Act or by such method as may be decided by His Majesty's Government in consultation with the law officers of the Crown.

PLIGHT OF BIHAR TOWNS

(Continued from page 16).

the latest report from Karhagola in District Purnea (which may be said to be almost on the North Eastern boundary of the Province) is that there is great distress. In this way we may say that the area along the whole length nearly 300 miles with an average width of about 10 to 15 miles has suffered. Greatest damage has been concentrated near the confluence of three rivers.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee has already opened centres for distributing relief in the affected parts. It has been sending consignments of foodstuffs in the areas near about Patna on both sides of the river, and has sent or sanctioned money to be spent in more distant places.

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THE SUPERSESSION OF A MUNICIPALITY

(Continued from page 8.)

accordingly to the Commissioner soliciting the opinion of R.L.A. at the expense of the Municipality. But neither the Collector nor the Commissioner did anything in the matter and when the time came for preparing the electoral roll the Municipality had no other alternative but to base it on the revised list. This action seems to have roused the wrath of the mighty officials and the result is the sentence of death passed on the Municipality. It may also be mentioned that the President and his colleagues offered to resign, if need be, to avert the humiliation for the whole town, implied in an order of supersession, but this offer did not seem to have suited the Commissioner's purpose.—Yours, etc.,

A. KANARITE.

Dadar Passengers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The number of passholders at Dadar may be more than at any other station of the B.B. and C.I. Rly. It is known to all that the population of Dadar is increasing day by day; and it being a centre station, many suburban passengers get down at this station to buy vegetables and other things. In the evening the rush of passengers is so great at this station that passengers have to wait long to go out from the station gates. Why do not the Railway authorities think it proper to keep open two or three gates at this time?

A second grievance of the passengers is that no fast train stops at Dadar. Why so? The Railway Company is changing its Time Table every quarter: and as the time of changing the time table has come near, I earnestly request and suggest the Railway authorities to consider the grievances of Dadar Pass-holders and allow the fast trains to halt at Dadar Station in the evening time, say, between 6 to 7-30 p.m. By doing this there will be no crowd in local trains and passengers will travel at ease.—Yours etc.,

J. R. DEO.

Dadar.

Prophet Zoroaster

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the long article appearing in your Sunday issue discussing the date of the birth of the revered prophet Zoroaster, may I point out that even if the date is correctly ascertained it would not lead to the betterment of the world or the glory of God? What is urgently required, a crying necessity for the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth is the 'practice' in common life, in business and politics, of the sublime moral precepts of Zoroaster and other great prophets. Here it is described by an eminent religious teacher:—

"...When we have light enough to see what holiness is and how desirable it is, then we should hunger and thirst after it....A mere passing wish is of but little worth. I am speaking of the intense and continued desire of the heart. We must strive after holiness with an agony of desire. Oh, to be rid of every sin! (pride, covetousness, impurity, anger, hatred) what is that but heaven? Oh, to clean escape from every tendency to sin and every trace of it! This would be bliss. A hot temper may be natural but it must be conquered. A proud mind may be a family heritage but it must be laid low. A niggardly spirit may be inborn, but it must be cast out. Certain weeds may be indigenous to the soil of your nature and, therefore, it may be doubly difficult to exterpate them; but the work must be done. Keep the hoe going; never cease from the determination to uproot the last of tehm. Oh, for the holy fury of a sanctified iconoclast who will spare nothing which is opposed to God! Brethren, may we be burning with an insatiable desire to be holy. (i. e. pure, good, upright, godly, righteous, sober, loving). Without holiness no man shall see God. There is no heaven for the man who will not leave his sins (pride, covetousness impurity, anger, hatred). There is no way to heaven but by holiness ..."—Yours etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

P. S.—I take this opportunity to urge Parsi parents to give daily religious instruction to their children and for this purpose the religious and moral writings of Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi are recommended as suitable.

CULTURAL PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6)

training accorded to children between the ages of 3 and 8. This system is of invaluable service to the parents, taking proper care of the children, as it does, giving them the necessary training, inculcating in them the proper sense of discipline, helping them to choose useful games, and paying much attention to their health and physical development. Before the revolution there were no such institution in Russia.

The kindergartens — where children of 3 to 5 are accepted and cared for mentally and physically—give the basis of the all-round poly-technical education, under the supervision of skilled instructors. Parents (workers, office employees, collective farmers and others) going to factory, field or office deposit their children at these Kindergartens on their way to work and call for them on their way home; if the parents find it necessary, children can be looked after and lodged at these Kindergartens for indefinite periods. Here the children are properly fed, amused and given the elementals of a social bringing-up. In 1925 there were 1,139 Kindergartens and so-called children 'hearths' (similar to the kindergartens the difference being that fewer children are grouped together in the 'hearths', than in the kindergartens) caring for 60,000 children; in 1928 the number was increased to 2,132, taking care of 104,000 children; and in 1933 there were 21,215 with 1,145,000 children.

In addition to these kindergartens and 'Children's Hearths', which are permanent and function throughout the year, there are a great number of children's playgrounds operating only during the summer and the period devoted to field work.

... (To Be Continued.)

We Should No Longer Oppose Social Legislation

"Legislatures Should Represent People's Wishes" Says Rt. Hon. Sastri

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

Delivering the inaugural address last evening to the members of the University Medical School Union, the Rt. Honble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri referred to the one subject of absorbing interest at the present day in India viz. Temple Entry and lamented the fate that has befallen the Temple Entry Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri said that he did not remember speaking to medical students many times before. The only occasion that he could recall was in 1923 or about that when he had to confront the Indian students of medicine in Edinburgh. He had a somewhat rough time with them. In Edinburgh, the Indian students did not observe the old Hindu rules of peace or shanti. There they were excited politically and "you know how they would have treated me, who belong to the party always despised and discarded as well."

"This morning has come over the news" Mr. Sastri continued "that the Temple Entry Bill has been practically killed in the Legislative Assembly. This end, I suppose, was anticipated by a few wise people for a long time. But, few knew that it would be scotched at this early date, there being no reference even to the Select Committee. No one who has been in public life any time in this country can look upon this event with anything like satisfaction. I have been musing ever since over the fate of this measure of slight reform. At the outset, I may say at once that I accept at its face value the explanation that the Home Member gave of the hostility of Government. He said that the Government's views were not merely conventional or tactical, but they were based on profound principles of policy. I see easily what the principle is. The principle obviously relied upon is that no legislation in matters social should be undertaken which is not at the moment supported by a large body of public opinion and which later on after being put through will not be backed up by a powerful body interested in the promotion of the reform which it embodies. That description apparently applies to the Temple Entry Bill. It would appear that of the vast mass of opinion which Governments and public and private bodies and individuals of authority have given on the Bill and its provisions there is not a sufficient proportion in favour. The great bulk would appear to be against the reform. Not only that. Government has reason to apprehend that the operation of the act, should it get on the Statute Book, would meet at the hands of the people with much violence and might even cause riot and bloodshed. That obviously would not be a favourable atmosphere in which the friends of the Harijan movement would like this to be placed. I can say to you at once that I lament the fate that has for the moment submerged this bill. I could have wished it a better ending.

MOTIVE NOT QUESTIONED.

"But I cannot forget nor can anyone forget that keenly as you and I may feel for a piece of reform, we are not justified in a country like India in pushing our views forward recklessly when we find that great bodies of our countrymen are still opposed. I wish for a moment for the benefit of legislators that may sit around me to draw a moral, used as I am for class work. I remember that at the end of every lesson, the teacher wished if possible to point to a moral. The moral that I wish to draw is this. When you undertake social legislation that challenges long standing prejudices and deep-rooted customs, when you wish to effect reform that goes down to the very root of our religious prejudices, it is not enough that your motive be pure, that your measure commend itself to the judgment of a few at the top. You cannot justify yourself for the consequences by merely saying oh! I meant well. Good intentions are no defence in public affairs. They may be very good defence in a magistrate's court. Even there if the result is dire, the magistrate may merely abate the punishment. But in public affairs it is incumbent on us to take careful account of all the factors of the case, and to do nothing which may seem to endanger the peaceful progress of society. The Temple Entry Bill seemed, unfortunately, not to fulfill this canon of legislation. Nobody will dream of questioning the motive of either Mahatma Gandhi or of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari or of the hundred others who ranged themselves under their banner. The motive is alright. But the measure proposed from the beginning did not please the people at large nor did it seem altogether to commend itself in its various aspects, even to those like me, who are always committed to reform and even liberal reform. They did us a bad turn. I have always complained. In order to achieve the good object, they did not put forward a well considered bill.

HASTY MEASURE.

But, it was a hastily drawn up measure containing many provisions of which the risks were only too evident. To have legislation here, it is difficult. No matter is quite simple. Take my own case. I will illustrate the difficulty in a small measure. And as I am the person concerned I am not going to be offended with myself. Now, I call myself a reformer. Every step of progress that emancipates us from superstition or puts us forward one step in social efficiency has my cordial approval. And it goes hard if in any particular case, I am compelled to say I cannot support this measure. I hate myself for having to do that.

Being a reformer, you like always to stand in the generous flag of progress. You do not want to be classed amongst the obscurantists—they are many in this country. But I said when I read the provisions of the Bill, I cannot support this measure, but I may not oppose it. Let some thing be done appropriate or somewhat inappropriate. The feeling generally is 'let this measure get on the Statute Book and the principles vindicated before the conscience of the people; if it encounters too much opposition, if it arouses the people's passions violently, it will be time enough to amend it. You observe the rule of silence."

Mr. Sastri continuing said: Let me put the moral again. It is not enough that a measure be motived well. It ought also to be carefully planned, every provision in it being such as will promote the great object in view. We can easily from recent experience enforce this moral.

In conclusion, Mr. Sastri said: —I shall never object to the power of the legislature being exerted in behalf of social progress. I am all for reforming the legislature, to make it the authentic vehicle of the popular will and a good deal has to be done in this direction. Let us combine to see that the people should be properly represented and that the legislature also should properly represent the people's wishes. Let us combine to make this happy consummation. Let us no longer bring the old fashioned opposition that the legislature should not lay its impious hand on our ancient religions of the land. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

BAKSH, NO CONGRESS CANDIDATE

No Rival Contestant From Kohat

BANNU, August 27.

Pir Shahinshah, President Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement from Kohat:—

"My attention has been drawn to certain misstatements in the Press, conveying the wrong impression that Mr. Peer Baksh of Peshawar is a member of the A.I.C.C. and that the Red Shirts have decided to set him up as a candidate. I feel constrained to announce that the said gentleman is not only not a member of the A.I.C.C. but having resigned from the Congress in September 1931, he is not a member of any District Committee even and evidently his candidature on Congress ticket is out of question; for under the express decision of the A.I.C.C. at Patna last May, no non-Congressman can be set up on the Parliamentary Board ticket.

As to whether he is likely to be set up on the Independent Party ticket is more than what I can say, but I understand from a reliable source that the party has no intention as yet to run any candidate in opposition to that of the Congress.

As a personal friend I have great respect for Mr. Peer Baksh. —United Press.

A well attended public meeting under the presidentship of Pt. Ranjit Prashadji was held on Saturday at Khandwa to protest against the Mangrol Sheikh Sahib's Cow-slaughter Farman when a resolution was passed urging the Darbar to save Ramchandraji's life by prompt action.

Our Nasik Letter

FLAG SALUTATION IN CITY

Preparations For Elections

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, August 27.

Mr. N.V. Gadgil, the well-known Congress leader and a Congress candidate for the Assembly visited Nasik District on the 25th and 26th inst. He was accompanied by Mr. Popatlal Shah of Poona. They were joined by Mr. G.H. Deshpande at the Nasik Station. Messrs. Gadgil, Deshpande and Shah reached Malegaon on the 25th and were received by several prominent Congress leaders and citizens.

They had a private talk with all the prominent merchants, pleaders and doctors of the town. They briefly explained the present Congress policy and the importance of standing by the Congress at this critical juncture.

FLAG SALUTATION.

A flag-salutation ceremony was held on behalf of the Malegaon Taluka C.C. in which Mr. Gadgil made a short speech. The same night Messrs. Gadgil and Shah addressed a huge meeting held on behalf of the Taluka C.C. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande was in the chair.

On their way to Nasik Messrs. Gadgil, Deshpande and Shah met some leading Congressmen of Manmad and had a talk with them as regards the future Congress programme and the forthcoming elections.

After meeting several leading citizens of Nasik with Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Mr. Gadgil had a private talk with several Congress workers of the city at Mr. Dadasaheb Gadre's residence.

In the evening Mr. Gadgil delivered a stirring speech in the meeting held in the Vijayanand Theatre, which was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. R.H. Gadre, the President of the D.C.C. was in the chair.

After a brief speech of Mr. Shah, Mr. G.H. Deshpande, the Secretary of the D.C.C. while thanking the guests declared that the D.C.C. have arranged a district-wide electioneering campaign, which was opened by Mr. Gadgil's tour and exhorted the citizens of the district and the city in particular to stand by the Congress in the elections and see that the Congress candidates would top the polls.

The fact that the Congress candidates will get a splendid support in the district, was made clear by the enthusiasm that prevailed throughout.

FORCING RUBBER PRICES

Stability Is Advantageous To Both Growers And Users

LONDON, Aug. 27

Curtailment in world rubber production with a view to maintaining the prices has created some concern in the United States, according to "Index", a monthly review of the New York Trust Company, which points out that the American users are not without the means of defence against the undly high prices the chief protection being the current stocks which, at the end of 1933, were sufficient to meet the American requirements for about eleven months.

On the whole, "Index" believes the growers are not likely to force the price too high, while, if restrictions succeed in promoting the price stability, it, would be advantageous to the growers and users alike.—Reuter

PANCHAYATS IN C. P.

Ban On Ex-C. D. Convicts & Lawyers Removed

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Conviction in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement will not stand in the way of those who wish to associate themselves in the working of the village panchayats in the province.

The ban hitherto imposed has now been officially removed, not only in respect of ordinary workers, but also in case of lawyers, who so long were disqualified from being members of village panchayats on account of their convictions for participation in the Civil Disobedience movement from 1930 to 1933.

It has, however, been made clear that this exemption shall not apply to those convicted for offences involving violence or communistic activities.—A.P.

Why Not One-Year Plan?

PLANNED PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS IS ESSENTIAL

(BY S. K. PATIL.)

It is, indeed, a most depressing picture, wherever you cast your glance, to see Congressmen frittering away their energies in petty squabbles such as endless controversies over elections and party formations. A nation in a defeat is always a dangerous thing to keep under effective control. None can deny that in India to-day we find these energies deflected in a direction which promises to lead us to chaos and disruption. Mind is proverbially a Satan's workshop and unless it is fed on useful and wholesome food, it is bound to deteriorate.

LACK OF PROGRAMME.

We are suffering to-day from utter inactivity and "no work." One must frankly admit that all the quarrels and dissensions which fill columns after columns of newspapers to-day are due, more than anything else, to the absence of any programme of work which alone could have kept our energies harnessed. I do not regard going to the legislatures a programme of work. So also running the Congress elections is not a programme in any sense.

A careful study of Indian and especially Congress politics during the last 15 years will convince us that whenever Congress had a real programme of work, it was the strongest organisation and it commanded respect from both friends and foes. In 1921 and 1922 when the country was passing through a hurricane programme of work, nobody thought of forming a new party within the congress because to do so then was a hazardous proposition. The moment our activities slackened and we simply stereotyped our constructive programme, elements of indiscipline and disobedience began to show themselves. In our country, we have not yet learnt to subordinate personalities to principles. A large majority of us goes for a blind worship of persons although these persons might have deviated irretrievably from the principles which made them great. We tolerated the Swarajist party not because we were enamoured of any high principles of it but because we were temporarily blinded by the personal greatness of leaders like the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das. It was manifestly a case where we knowingly sacrificed principle to personality.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

Nobody dared point a finger of scorn to Congress discipline in 1930. The programme of work was so heavy that we had no time for any academic discussion. The fear of Congress was a genuine thing in those days. The truce that followed the conclusion of first Civil Disobedience movement, once again found us almost without a programme. Most of our time was uselessly spent in elections and quarrels with the result, not unexpected though, that we were caught napping in 1932. A vigorous and energising programme of work during the peace time in 1931, would have certainly spared us the most humiliating defeat which we have sustained. The formation of the Socialist groups, resurrection of Congress democratic party and the so-called Congress Nationalist party, all of these point to one incontrovertible fact that we have no programme of work before us that would keep us pinned to our faith.

The need of the hour is a full-blooded programme of useful and vigorous national activities which would keep us in trim. The success or otherwise of the forthcoming session of the Congress in our city is not to be measured by the number of resolutions passed or controversies raised, but by the capacity of the Congress to produce a programme which would at once focuss on it the colossal constructive energies of the nation. That alone would put us back on the proper path and save the nation from another defeat. The coming session must harmonise our constructive energies and create a dynamic power out of them. If we fail in this we fail in everything else.

A programme of work alone can resuscitate the Congress and not even an astounding success at the polls in the next Assembly elections.

NOT ATTRACTIVE ENOUGH.

A question will be asked: What is wrong with the present constructive programme which is as old as the non-co-operation movement and which has been rejuvenated from time to time by the Working Committee of the Congress. In one word my answer to this question is that everything is wrong with the constructive programme. It has ceased to attract, inspire and activate us. I do not suggest for a moment that it has not done any good to India. It has done tremendous amount of good in the past. There is nothing wrong about it except our method of approach towards it. National programmes have got to do a good deal with national psychology. In the absence of a correct national psychology, no programme, howsoever inherently good and faultless, is likely to achieve any good results.

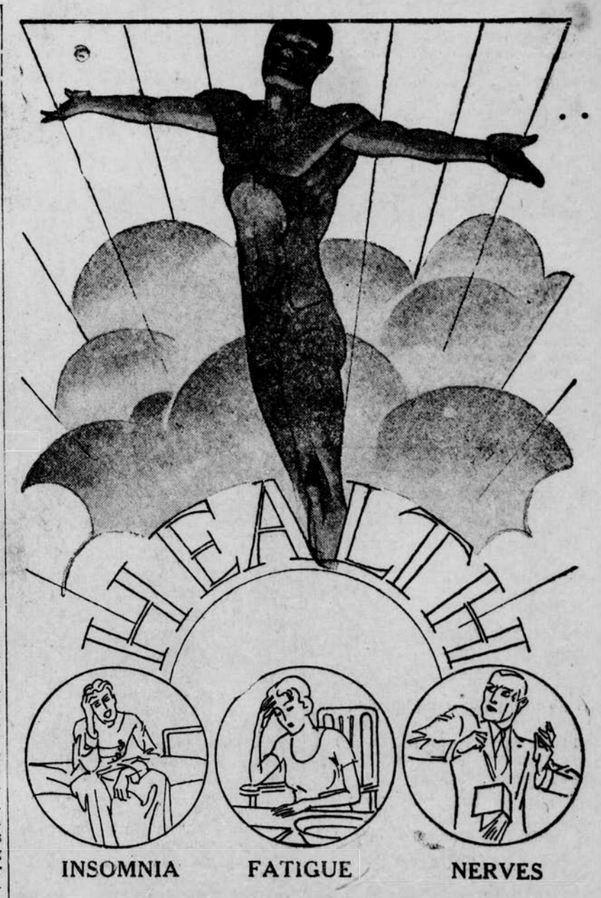
When in the early years of non-co-operation, we were told to enrol at least one crore of Congress members and collect a crore of rupees for Tilak Swaraj Fund, we were so much taken up by the novelty and intensity of that programme that all our thoughts and energies were concentrated on one thing and that was how to make the programme a complete success. We did make it a success, and much more than that. We had the necessary psychology and we exploited it in country's interests. But this human psychology is like a mercurial object. It is slippery. You can never hold it in leash for a long time. It needs reorientation from time to time. In the absence of this orientation, the same constructive programme gradually became a stale, uninteresting and unattractive thing. It was again gingered up a bit in 1927 when the All-India Congress Committee revived it by fixing Congress membership quotas for every Provincial Congress Committee and enjoined its obedience on all Congress organisations. It was a feeble attempt at reorientation but it was not without its good results. Things fell into a stalemate again after 1928, on account of the sameness and want of novelty in the programme. In 1930, Gandhiji once again produced a correct national psychology. This new psychology was, indeed, a phenomenal thing. Nothing like it was seen before in the Indian politics. We lacked this psychology in our second venture in 1932 and the result was almost a foregone conclusion.

WANTED PROPER PSYCHOLOGY

Subsequent to suspension of the last Civil Disobedience movement, the Working Committee passed a resolution asking Congressmen to engage themselves in certain constructive activities. There is nothing new in these activities except perhaps the two items, namely, the promotion of useful small industries and the organisation and reconstruction of village life in its economic, educational, social and hygienic aspects. These items are good enough as they go but the most important question is: Have we got the proper psychology for the effective execution of this programme? Without being, in the least, disparaging to any one, much less to the Working Committee, I venture to say that so long as proper national psychology is not created, the constructive programme will very nearly remain a programme on paper. This is no idle misapprehension. This is the whole truth about it.

What is immmediately needed is the reorientation of this programme in a manner that will at once create a novelty in it and also create an irresistible national psychology. A mere restatement of the programme at the ensuing Congress Session will simply leave us cold. We must plan our programme with such minute consideration and accuracy as will create a new attraction for it. We must also add new elements to it which will get to it unfailing popular support. When the whole programme gets electrically surcharged, as it were, a correct national psychology is bound to be created. Anything planned in every one of its details is, any day, a more acceptable proposition psychologically than a mass of disorganised material. We can certainly make a One-Year plan of national activities. It will at once have a terribly energising influence in the whole country. We cannot go in for a five-year plan as in Soviet Russia or a four-year one as in Italy for the simple reason that we are not a free country and we do not know where we shall be next year. We must have a one-year programme full of potentialities and healthy rivalries. The nation must seriously begin to think in this direction and come to the Congress with a determination to produce such a plan and execute it during the next year.

The Ahilyotsava Committee of Indore has been celebrating the Anniversary of Ahilyabai Holkar's for the past several years. This year it falls on Friday (7th of September 1934). Institutions, Societies, Schools Colleges and other bodies are requested to hold Ahilyabai Anniversary celebrations in their places on 7th September 1934, and to send their detailed reports to the Committee at Indore.



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Our Baroda Letter

MOVE TO AMEND CIVIL COURTS ACT

Public Asked To Suggest Changes

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Aug. 26

With a view to consolidate and amend provisions of acts, rules and orders passed from time to time in regard to the constitution of the various civil courts in the State, the Government of Baroda has issued a draft of the Civil Courts Act to give the public an opportunity to suggest any changes and additions in the provisions of the Act within one month from the date of publication.

The Bill is divided into eight parts to deal individually with matters relating to various courts which includes amongst others mahal as well as village courts.

The special aspect of the state judicature is the establishment of village courts and the delegation of the civil powers to the panchayats as well as conciliators selected from the citizens. There will be only one appeal over the orders of the village courts before the Mahal Court whose voice shall be final.

Legislation is to be enacted making it compulsory for all houseowners to erect a particular type of chimney in their homes within one year from date act comes in force for preventing accumulation of smoke which is injurious to the health of the occupants. Local officers will enforce the Act and failure to abide by its provisions within one month after receipt of notice would render the owner liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Sir T. B. Sapru Moves Application

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved an application to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Harries on behalf of Rajendra Singh, minor, defendant in a case pending before the Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun against Uma Prasad, Plaintiff, for alleged contempt of court

It was alleged that the plaintiff caused a notice to be sent through his counsel Dr Jaikranath Misra to the defendant's guardian to withdraw a paragraph in a written statement on the ground of its being defamatory to apologise, and to pay damages: otherwise, proceedings would be taken and a defamation case started. It was contended that this amounted to contempt of court.

Their Lordships ordered that a notice be issued on Uma Prasad; and the question whether a notice should be issued against Counsel was being considered.—A. P.

Tagore's Drama For Flood Relief

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Prabasi Mahila Samiti and the efficient direction of Miss Kalyani Dutt a dramatic performance was held at the local Kalibari Hall in the presence of a very distinguished audience. The object of the performance was to collect money in aid of Flood Relief in Assam.

Poet Tagore's poetical operas called "Barasha Mangal" (the Rain Festival), was selected for stage representation and roles were taken up by Bengali girls. The presentation was excellent, showing Miss Dutt's organising talents at a very good advantage. —United Press.

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Repression Will Not Suppress Awakened Feelings Of Masses

Manilal Kothari Warns Indian Princes And Asks Them To Take Lesson From History

(From A Correspondent.)

PRAWARNAGAR, Aug. 26.

In course of a leading article in "Rajasthan" which is published to-day from Beawar under his directorship Mr. Manilal Kothari states:

There will be no change in the policy of this paper. It will continue to be the same as it used to be of Tarun Rajasthan.

The system of personal rule in the states is now an almost universally acknowledged anachronism. "Rajasthan" stands for the complete overhaul of this system and shall ever and earnestly try to awaken a true sense of consciousness amongst the masses and a sense of supreme duty amongst the "Princes I" shall strongly advocate an early inauguration of representative institutions on elective basis leading to responsible government.

The responsible government that we think of and earnestly strive for, will be with the princes in it where possible, and certainly without them where and when necessary. In the present age of democracy the princes have got to make themselves constitutional rulers. Their institution has become utterly unpopular and it can be confidently said that the people are not prepared any longer to asknowledge the hereditary right of one man to rule over the destinies of hundreds of thousands against their will, and without their effective voice in the government. It is still an opportunity for the princes to take the clear warning which the present times and awakened mass consciousness offer to them. If they act wisely and before it is too late they will have all the honour and manifold privileges of serving the people and thus ensuring the true security and welfare of their order.

Co-operation Necessary

It must be remembered that no government can for long manage to govern the awakened masses against their will and without their co-operation based on love and faith.

No repression however formidable can suppress for all time, the awakened feelings and aspirations of the people. It is the irresistible lesson which history affords both to the princes and people to profit by.

During the last two decades some awakening has come amongst the people, and every year that passes is only adding to its volume and strength. People now find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the conditions at present prevailing in most of the states, and earnestly urge the princes to heartily co-operate with them in evolving democratic institutions.

"Rajasthan" believes in and shall ever advocate the inherent and indisputable right of the people to determine the kind of government that shall govern them. It also maintains that it is the duty and right of the people to call upon their ruler in case of misrule to abdicate.

No Need For Intervention

"Rajasthan" does not believe in and will not therefore ask for the intervention of the Paramount power in the matter of peoples grievances however serious they be. The intervention hardly ever comes on the asking of the people however oppressed they may be and if ever it comes whatever may be the temporary relief that it might afford it is bound ultimately to demoralise their spirit and render them more and more helpless and even hopeless. It tends to stultify the political awakening an growth of the people.

People in the states may for some or even long time feel helpless but on no account shall they feel hopeless about the future. The freedom will not come as a gift from somewhere, it will come as a result of sustained struggle.

PLAN IS BASIS OF SUCCESS

Dr. Hardiker Talks To Congress Cadets About Essentials Of Organisation

(THROUGH THE PUBLICITY BUREAU OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.)

Dr. N. S. Hardikar gave the second of his talks on "Organisation" to the Cadets of the Officers' Training Camp which is being held in the Jinnah Hall, Congress House. He said:—

The founders or the leaders of an organisation must have a lucid clear-cut ideology, policy, programme and method. The first step in the building-up of an organisation is the consideration of its ideology, the ideas which are to be worked. The whole thing must be throughly planned out beforehand if the organisation is intended to be an efficient and enduring one.

The ideology and the method adopted, must exactly accommodate itself to the times and circumstances.

The condition, for example, in 1885, when the National Congress was founded were quite different from the present.

PLAN AS BASIS OF SUCCESS.

The abdication of the Czar and the establishment of the U.S.S.R. in 1917 was the fruit of plans thought-out by the worthy Lenin in 1906. Similarly, Mussolini and Hitler had definite plans worked out before they came into power. Mussolini's goal is Fascism, while that of Hitler is unity of Germany through autocracy out and out. In the same way, the British Government works according to certain well-calculated plans.

Therefore, founders or leaders of a real organisation must have unblurred vision and clear ideology. Methods can adjust themselves to given conditions.

ESSENTIALS OF ORGANISATION.

Now suppose an organisation has been formed, what things are essential or imperative to make it a living force?

The first essential is due loperation between every member of an organisation. Otherwise results are absolutely impossible. Once you begin an organisation with a lucid clear-cut vision before you, unity must be there. Co-operation and unity bring about the collective will.

The second indispensable thing is loyalty. What is Loyalty? you may ask. It is sticking up to an organisation through thick and thin. Once you join as organisation out of your own free will you must comply with its method and policy.

That "I" ness, which is so innate in human minds, is the greatest impediment in the working of an organisation and tries to discourage loyalty.

If you fail to convince others you must submit to their programme and not indulge in abuse as people do of the Congress in the papers. If individualistic tendencies get into an organisation it must totter. The "Self" must merge into the "Collectiveness."

PRINCIPLES NOT PERSONALITIES.

Loyalty to an organisation as a whole is superior than loyalty to a particular individual. The principles, method and policy should hold out their charms rather than personalities. Men come and go, but their principles and cause must remain. Leave aside Gandhiji and Tilak, because they are the tallest of the tall. They have both individualities as well as principles and method.

Unwavering obedience, side by side with loyalty, is absolutely essential. Disobedience, in the slightest form, not only jeopardises the position of the superiors, but of the cause itself for which you strive.

If every member argues or holds discussions there is going to be a full stop in the activity of an organisation which renders the achievement of the desired goal impossible.

DISCIPLINE.

There is not a very great difference between discipline and obedience, yet, discipline in most cases is born of internal zeal. It is necessary in every walk of life. It saves time, energy and money.

Discipline is born of self-control of body—(as is achieved by Gandhiji through his fast)—and mind. You are to be here at 8 p.m. with strictest discipline, isn't it? The mind is given notice, it orders the limbs and you are here in time. To be a disciplinarian, control your mind, body, passions and desires. Jealousy and prejudices crop up because of indiscipline.

Efficiency is no less important item in an organisation. To be efficient, the workers must be fully acquainted with their position and jobs. Suppose I lead you to the trenches in war. If you are not sufficiently informed about the whole affair, you are doomed. Insufficient or lack of knowledge brings about disastrous results.

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A. I. HARIJAN CONFERENCE

Only Congress Members Will Be Admitted

MR. DEORUKHKAR'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, August 27.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Organising Secretary of the proposed All-India Harijan Conference during the forthcoming Congress session writes:—

As a large number of Harijans are expected to attend the Harijan Conference from all over India it is necessary to publish the following details about the proposed conference. Only such Harijans as have enrolled themselves as four-anna Congress members will be allowed to participate in the conference, as also Harijan members of the A. I. C. C. and Harijans who went to jail during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee and other office bearers will be elected during some time in October.

ONLY FOR CONGRESS MEMBERS

Those who are not members of the Congress will not be admitted to the conference. It is therefore suggested that all those Harijans who desire to attend the Conference should enrol themselves as four-anna Congress members.

Mahatma Gandhi or Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru (if he is free then) will be requested to preside over the Conference.

The Conference will discuss the Poona Pact and the question of the formation of a Harijan party within the Congress.

The Conference will also consider the elections to the reformed councils in accordance with the Poona Pact.

I appeal to all Congress-minded Harijans to send their representatives to the Conference. All communications may be addressed to me, care of the Congress House, Bombay.—United Press.

WILL DEVOTE TIME TO HARIJAN UPLIFT

A. I. C. C. Member Turns Down Offer Of Sind Congress Presidentship

SUKKUR, August 28.

Swami Krishanand, a member of the A.I.C.C., who was only recently released from the jail and resumed his office of the Secretaryship of the Karachi District Congress Committee, was offered this time the presidentship of the Karachi District Congress Committee, which he refused, saying that he had already chalked out his own programme and was to penetrate in the recesses of the Thar and Parkar Districts where he would work for the upliftment of the Harijans.

Now it is understood that he has been appointed the President of that District by the Harijan Sangha and is to leave with his party very soon.—United Press.

The Larkhana Police have confiscated the properties of Kazi Kalandar Bux and Wadero Rasool Bux, two Zamindars who failed to pay land revenue arrears.

U. P. & ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Leaders' Forthcoming Whirlwind Tour

Lucknow (By Mail).

It is understood that the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board, which held its meeting on Tuesday at Calcutta, has accepted the list of the U. P. Congress candidates for the Assembly.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Board will be held in Bombay in the first week of September when Mahatma Gandhi is also expected to attend.

NATIONALISTS AND CONGRESS.

Ever since the Nationalist Party has decided to restrict its membership to Congressmen alone, inquiries are, it is understood, being made on behalf of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from prospective candidates. No prominent Congressman is, however, forthcoming so far to stand on the Nationalist Party ticket in opposition to Congress candidates.

It appears that there will practically be no contest in the seven cities and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Division constituencies, thus enabling Dr. Bhagwandas and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to be returned unopposed. While Pandit Malaviya will be unopposed in the Jhansi Division. It is further understood that so far no Nationalist Party candidates have been fixed for the Lucknow and Fyzabad constituencies where the Congress candidates are Babu Mohanlal Saxena and Sardar Jogendra Singh. They will, however, have to face a keen opposition by independent candidates, namely, Rai Uma Nath Bali and Rai Bahadur Maheshwar Dayal Seth of Kotra Estate.

The Nationalist Party will, however, contest the Meerut constituency by setting up Thakur Mukhtar Singh who will have to face a formidable opposition in Chaudhri Raghubir Narain Singh of Asoraha Estate whom the Congress has been able to pursuade to stand on its ticket.

The exception of non-Congressmen being taken up by the Nationalist Party is to be observed in the case of Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru who may contest the Agra constituency in which case Mr. S. K. Dutt Paliwal, the Congress canditate will have to face great odds.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, who was adopted by the Congress may prefer to stand on the Nationalist Party ticket from the Gorakhpur-Benares Division. In this case the Congress may set up another candidate against him and the name of Munshi Iswar Saran is freely mentioned in the Congress circles in this connection.

MUSLIM CANDIDATES.

So far only one Muslim candidate has been adopted by the Congress namely Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani who will be opposing Mr. Yamin Khan the sitting member from the Agra constituency. The other Muslim seats will be contested by the Muslim Unity Board whose candidates it is agreed, will not be opposed by the Congress. The two most interesting election contest will be between Sir Mohamad Yaqub and Maulana Shaukat Ali from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Division, and between Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan and Dr. S. A. Khan from the seven cities. Dr. Ziauddin who has signed the Unity Board pledge will probably be returned unopposed from the Gorakpur-Benares Divisions. While Munshi Azhar Ali will have a tough fight with Sir Wazir Hasan who it is strongly rumoured, will stand from the Oudh constituency.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Soon after the Bombay meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board, it is understood, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will make a whirlwind tour of the United Provinces in connection with the Congress election campaign. It is also likely that Mahatma Gandhi will issue a personal appeal to the Assembly voters to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates. While Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. S. Satyamurti will visit the important cities of the Province shortly.

CONTROL OF GOVT. EXPENDITURE

Public Accounts Committee Report

SIMLA, (By Mail).

"From the point of view of accurate estimating, the efficient control of expenditure in the year 1932-33, like its predecessor, was one of difficulties", says the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1932-33 (other than Railways) which was presented by the Hon., the Finance Member to the Assembly on Wednesday last. A good deal of the savings of the year, the Report states, was due to the fact that in many cases further retrenchment was effected, after the budget estimates were framed. In some cases, such as, pensions and commuted value of pensions, there were particular difficulties in making accurate estimates even during the course of the year. Taking all these factors into consideration, the results of the year do not seem to be as a whole satisfactory. We consider it, however, desirable that, as suggested by the Accountant-General, particular attention of the various Departments should be drawn to the detailed results of the 1932-33 Appropriation Accounts in connection with the current control of expenditure.

In the Posts and Telegraphs Department, although we recognise that some progress has been made, there is still room for considerable improvement. We were furnished with a memorandum on the subject which explains the various steps taken or under contemplation, to remedy the defects noticed, and to effect improvements in the procedure concerning budgeting and control of expenditure.—United Press.

Mr. G. Sundaram, formerly, a well-known Congress worker, was married to Miss K. S. Parvati, a close relative of Mrs. Lalitham Venkatram whom the Radio Fans know well, on Monday in Bombay.

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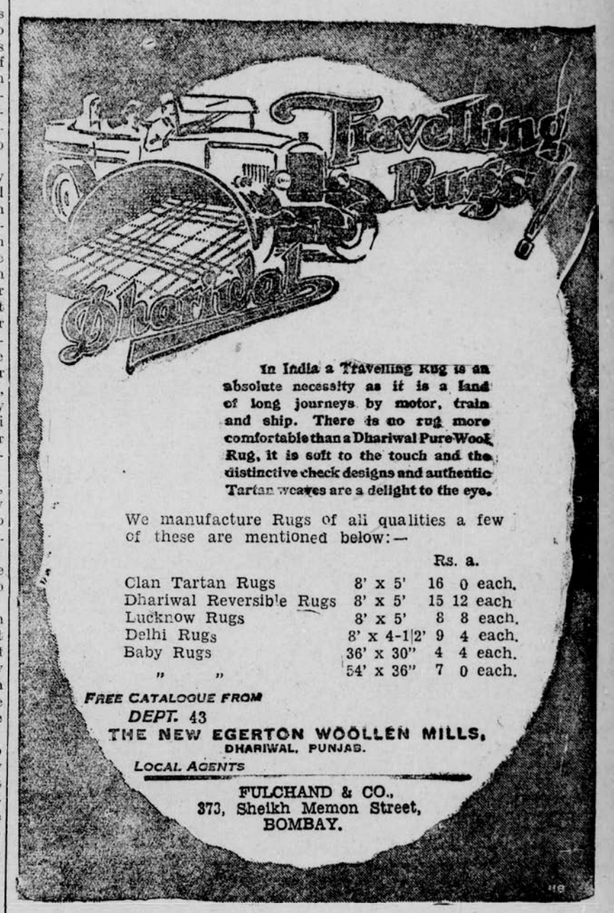

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Our Japan Letter

Machine Guns Sold Like Hot-Cakes

Cabinet Prepares To Meet Threatened War

(From Our Correspondent).

TOKYO, July 27.

"The present Cabinet will not live longer than 6 months," says a prominent member of the majority Party in the Parliament (i.e., Seiyukai). The M.P., who is my neighbour, is sure of the fall of the present government within 6 months.

Not only the Seiyukai, but the House of Peers, is actively dissatisfied with the Okada Government, judging by statements, which the "Nichi" yesterday published as coming from leaders of the Upper House of the Diet. The leaders are quoted as saying that the Okada Cabinet will be under the fire of both Houses, that Premier Okada revealed lack of respect for the House of Peers by not taking members of the body in as Ministers, and that Home Minister, Fumio Goto has failed in his endeavours to pacify the Upper House.

The "Asahi" was authority for the statement that, whereas in the Five-Minister Conference under the Saito Government last year, War Minister, Sadao Araki was the dominant figure, the leading part in the Okada Five-Minister Conference will be taken by Navy Minister, Mineo Osumi, with War Minister, Senjuro Hayashi inclined to believe that such important matters as finance, diplomacy and national defense should not be deliberated by an exclusive section of the cabinet.

BAN ON WOMEN REMOVED.

The gate of the Imperial Military Academy was opened for the first time to-day in its history to women, "no women allowed" having been the code of the institution since its establishment.

This extraordinary event took place this morning when the military quarters were inspected by the young Japanese men and women born in Canada and the United States, who are now visiting Japan to participate in the Second General Conference of Pan-Pacific Young Buddhist Association.

SUPERSTITIOUS JAPAN.

Japan, which is believed to be westernised is not entirely free from superstitions.

An unusual case in which a woman applied the damaging superstition of "Hinoe Uma" (unlucky year of Birth) to a man, instead of the customary use of the ancient belief against a woman, is under investigation by Yokohama police. At the cabled request of her husband in Saipan Japanese Mandated Islands, officers detained Mrs. Kichitaro Sakiido, 22, when she arrived aboard the N. Y. K. liner "Amagi Maru" from the South Seas. Her mother, who came with her, also was held, while authorities sought some way of disposing of a problem created when a wife refused to live with her husband because he was born in the hated year of the Horse which falls every 60 years.

Such persons are believed by the simpler classes to be unlucky, and to bring ill-fortune to all with whom they come in contact. So rigorously did the belief affect women that some years ago women's organizations launched a nation-wide campaign to teach that a husband and his family cannot be ruined just because his wife was born in such a year. The campaign met little success, but cases of men being affected are extremely rare.

NEWSPAPER OR GARRISON.

How the newspapers of Japan are completely prepared to defend themselves in the event of next war in the Air, is evident from the following item in the Osaka "Mainichi."

Wishing the coming Kinki anti-air raid manoeuvres to be complete, the "Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co." on July 19 organized the Daimai defense corps. The body is headed by Managing Director Nobutaro Okumura and comprises some 300 staff members and employees.

The Daimai corps will engage in the defense of the Osaka Mainichi building and its plant, keeping a close liaison with the Dojima defense corps, in the territory of which the Osaka Mainichi is situated, and the factory and plant defense corps of Osaka prefecture.

The Daimai defense corps is formed on the supposition that the plant will be in operation during an air raid.

I may add that the Mainichi and the Asahi have more than a dozen airplanes of their own, while our Indian papers do not possess even tongas to send their mails.

UNITY IN CHINA.

Unity is being restored in China. There are two causes. One is the progress of the campaign against the Communists, the other is the rapprochement between the Nanking Government and the South-western faction, which dominates the Canton clique.

With the progress of the anti-Red operations there has been an increase in the prestige of General Chiang Kaishek. The impression persists that the General is so strongly entrenched that no military clique, however strong, can hope to oppose him with any prospect of success. Some time ago the General sent representatives to Canton to negotiate for the support of the leaders of the South-western faction. The negotiations ended in a rapprochement between Nanking and Canton. The successful settlement of the so-called Fukien problem and the progress made in the operations against the Reds largely contributed to the speedy conclusion of an agreement between Nanking and the South-western faction, which has been strenuously opposed to Nanking since General Chiang assumed the role of a dictator. General Chiang has strong Fascist leanings.

He is supported by the Blue Shirts. A report has it that this organization has increased its activities markedly of late.

HIROTA—AN ASSET

It was a success on the part of Premier Okada to be able to retain Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota. His retention of office has assured the public that Japan's international position will be safe. That the Hirota policy is giving a sense of security to the public mind is felicitous. It has completely replaced the so-called desperate policy of his predecessor, Count Yasuya Uchida, and has elevated Japan's credit internationally. The Okada Cabinet cannot yet be called popular, but it is true the retention of Foreign Minister Hirota has given it a valuable asset.

The foreign Powers were at one time anxious to know if the Cabinet change would alter Japan's foreign policy. When it was announced that Mr. Hirota would continue, they were relieved. This meant removal of foreign uncertainty about Japan's policy. Since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, Japan has been in a predicament. Unpleasant suspicion has been heaped on this country by the world, which has likened Japan to Germany before the World War. At one time Japan was the centre of extremely bitter attacks, but the situation has changed. Foreign suspicion is gradually being removed, though it still is very difficult for Japan completely to correct the misunderstandings of foreign countries.

AVERTING COMING CRISIS

The Osaka Asahi declares that if the new Cabinet is to fulfil the important mission of tiding the country over the crisis of 1935-1936, its first and foremost attention must be directed to the formulation and execution of foreign policy in the right and efficient manner.

There are, it is true, very many problems which the Okada Cabinet is called upon to solve, the Osaka journal proceeds, but the important thing is that it should appraise the relative importance of these problems correctly so as to avoid topsyturvydom in tackling these numerous problems.

The so-called crisis of 1935-1936 is diplomatic rather than military. The word crisis is used in the sense that if is not adroitly handled, there is a danger of war breaking out. The fact that the new Premier caused Mr. Hirota to stay in office leads one to the belief that he desires to tide over the crisis by diplomatic means. If so, he must see that the Foreign Minister is given ample opportunities to carry out his peaceful policy.

The increase of armaments is, no doubt, necessary but diplomatic efforts must take precedence of all things in the direction of averting the threatened crisis. Armaments are necessary as one means of bringing diplomatic efforts to fruition. Lack of diplomatic efforts cannot be justified except when their futility is known at the start. The best victory is that which is won without fighting.

There are many things to be done to carry the country through the crisis of 1935-1936 successfully, but, of all things, foreign policy must claim the priority of attention of the Okada Cabinet, concludse the Asahi.

10,000 CARS A YEAR.

The Industrial Affairs Bureau has at last elaborated a definite plan at a Departmental Council, the Commerce authorities will commence the necessary negotiations wnth the War Office, the Navy Department, the Department of Finance and other Departments concerned.

According to this plan, about 10,000 cars are to be built annually, the main lines being small passengers cars and bus and truck chassis. Japanese made parts are to be used. A permit system will be adopted for the assembly business. A subsidy is to be granted to manufacturers in and after the 1935-36 year. An increase in the existing import duty on motor cars is to be effected.

JAPAN'S NEW FRIENDS.

A Batavia dispatch says that since the opening of the trade negotiations between the Netherlands Indies and Japan, there has been a marked growth of racial consciousness among the natives. Particularly noticeable is the activity of native members of the National Assembly.

The other day, these native legislators alarmed the Government authorities by their vehement criticism of the policy of the Netherlands Government, and a few days ago, says the dispatch, in a certain committee of the Legislature, they brought up the question of the education of which the Netherlands authorities have been fighting shy. They declared that in order to make the new economic policy of the Netherlands Indies a success, the efficiency of labourers must be enhanced.

To this end, they urged, schools where education is carried on in Japanese by Japanese instructors should be estsablished with a Government subsidy, since Japanese civilisation is most amenable to absorption by natives from racial reasons.

"TELL US ABOUT INDIA."

"Tell us about Great India," is the burden of several oral and written requests made to me by different individuals and societies during my 6 weeks' stay in Tokyo. The people here especially the youth are very anxious to know all about India, its ancient culture, customs, caste system, political condition and "Gandhi Movement." They are in complete darkness with regard to India. A good-look on the subject is in great demand.

Last week when I spoke on "Gandhi, an incarnation of Buddha" at the Oriental Culture College, the authorities decided to publish my lecture in the form of a pamphlet, which they said would prove very popular among the youths. The lecture was attended by Americans, Koreans, Philipinos, Japanese, Indians and a few Canadians too.

Mr. K. Nakamura, M.P., who has travelled round the world 8 times and is the organiser of this college has invited me to speak on "Beauties of Indian Culture" and "Women of India," in the first week of August at Karuitzawa, Summer resort of foreign ambassadors

"TENDER FLOWER."

"Foreign Minister Hirota, who was expected to perform the opening ceremony of the new session of the college sent a message which said:—

International friendship like a tender flower garden requires in its cultivation constant care and vigilance if it is to be saved from being over run by the weed and tare of misunderstanding and prejudice.

NO NEWS OF INDIA.

Over two months have passed, when the historic meeting of the All-India Congress Committee decided to a capture Ballot box, but the Reuter has not sent a line about it to any paper in China or Japan till to-day. I subscribe to nearly a dozen papers of China and Japan, but for weeks I don't find any mention of India, whether it exists in the world or no. During the last two months the only news of importance from India cabled by the Reuter was the Poona Bomb Outrage.

INDIANS ENTERTAINED

Mr. and Mrs. Y. Soma and Mr. R. B. Bose gave a dinner on Thursday evening at the Nakamuraya, Shinjuku, in honour of the delegates from India, Ceylon and Burma to the 2nd Pan-Pacific Young Buddhists' Conference.

Mr. Bose spoke at the dinner stressing certain qualities of the Japanese, such as self-sacrifice, industriousness, veneration for the Imperial Family and a strong feeling of unity, and recommended that the delegates remember these traits upon their return home, to profit by them.

(Continued on page 13).

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3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. FLAG.
2. PEN.
3. THREAD.
4. NAILS.
5. WHISTLE.
6. CUTTER.
7. HOSE.
8. AXE.
9. MEDICINE.
10. WATER.
11. FIRE.
12. PATTERN.
13. BRUSH.
14. RIFLE.
15. ANVIL.
16. MIRROR.
17. SOAP.
18. THERMOMETER.
19. PAINT.
20. CANE.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
1	
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 29th August

ACTIVE BUYING ON CALCUTTA STOCK 'CHANGE

Rise In Coal And Jute Shares

Calcutta, Aug. 24.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTE.

There was an all round activity in the Stock Exchange Market, Jute, Coal, and Sugar sections being the centres of attraction from speculators as well as dealers. The Jute section presented an animated appearance in spite of the fact that the manufactured and raw Jute markets did not show any appreciable advance in prices. The rise in speculative counter Howrah was phenomenal as the quotations jumped up to Rs. 56 from Rs. 53/8 within two closing days of the period under review. Friday was a holiday and the undercurrent tone in Hessians as well as Baled Jute Markets was very strong. The sudden soaring of prices in Howrah was due to short covering and the bullish tendency of Bazar operators. The same cannot be said of Kamarhatty though the prices at the close crept up to 549 improving gradually from 535. The present sudden rise in Howrah is rather unaccountable from the trader's point of view but as forseen in our previous reports there is a strong resistence to any low level of prices as the position of the mills is well consolidated right through the closing months of the year. August shipment in hessians is expected to be better than July while September is deemed to be still better as the Plate is in the market for seasonal offtake. In short the market factors for the bull side are more pronounced and unless any untoward circumstance supervenes, we think still higher levels are in sight. We would strongly advise our constituents to hold tight on their holdings for a short while.

The reason is that correspondingly similar rise is not yet recorded in other hundred rupee denomination shares. They are sure to go up by ten points next week as the rise in barometer share Howrah cannot but favourably affect other investment scrips. Anglo-India registered a rise of rupees ten going up to 395 from 385. Albian were quoting 250. Alliance moved up to 338 from 334. Auckland went up to 227 from 226. Dalhousie to 370 from 365, Lansdowne to 158 from 155, Lawrence to 498 from 490, Lothian to 275 from 270, Naihati to 430 from 425, Standard to 342 from 337, Union to 462 from 458. In Yule Group Orient and Cheviot did not follow the rise though they were quoting steady at 214 and 222 respectively. Budge Budge and Belvedere were reported at 336 and 390 respectively. Delta were a strong feature at 370, New Central at 375. Gourepore were in special request at 520. Fort Gloster were taken at 567 and Fort William at 286. Kelvin were reported at 550 Ex Dividend. Gondolpara were quoting 810, Kinnison 665. Bally and Barnagore were steady at 183 and 158 respectively. Caledonian were quoting 505. In shares of small denominations Clive went up to 32/12 from 31/6, National were steady at 25, Adamjee had buyers at 11/4, Birla at 11, Hukumchand at 14/6, Presidency at 5/12. Empire in small lot were done at 37/12, Northbrook were quoting 48/8, Hooghly were very steady at 63/8, Reliance good at 77/8. Nuddea were in the region of 35, Champdany were done at 156, Ganges were quoting 260, Hessians closed at 8/14. Raw Jute 27/10 forward December.

COTTON.

This section was practically neglected in view of feverish activity in other sections Kesoram were easy at 3/14. Dunbar cotton were quoting 130.

COAL.

Contrary to our expectations this section continued firm and a fairly large turnover was effected in popular shares at advancing rates. The market is inclined to believe that some sort of control in the coal trade will eventually be announced and periodical attempts to reconcile the interests concerned lend colour to this belief. We however are not at all optimistic and vehemently advise the holders to unload their commitments so that they may not have to rue in future. Conflicts are so very fundamental as to necessitate Herculean efforts for reconciliation. Let the optimist beware of the snare. Turning to actual trading Bengal Coal touching the peak price of 254 receded to 249. Equitable moving up to 25/10 fell back to 25 sellers at the close. Burrakur creeping up to 14/10 dropped back to 14/4. East Indian touching Rs. 20 had sellers at 19/12. Raneegunj had buyers at 38, Standard were in special request business being effected at 29. Sendra moved in the vicinity of Rs 12, Burradhemo were quoting 5/12, Bhulanbararee 8/2, Bansdeopur 7/12. Nazira were steady at 9 Minto were done at 4/8, Harriladih at 10/8. Katras-Jharriah were reported at 33, New Beerbhum were quoting 14/8, New Manbhoom 34, with buyers over. North Damuda were quoting 3/12 Talcher were done upto 1/14. Amalgamated were steady at 20, Kalapahari were reported at 13/4. Samla and Ghusick were quoting 3/2 and 3/6 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar shares were an improving market. The reason is unaccountable except for the fact that the approaching conference in Calcutta is expected to devise means for the control of production and better marketing of sugar. Cawnpore were taken unto 33, Champaran 22/10, Rvam 33/8. Samastipur were done at 9/8, New Sawan 13/10. Carew were taken at 20/4, Murray Brewery had buyers at 180. Basti and Punjab sugars though quoting 192 and 242 could not be had sellers being scarce. In Engineering section Indian Iron and Bengal Iron show no alteration in rates from those quoted last week. Burn ord. were quoting 217. Kumardhubi Engineering were steady at 3/9. Indian wood products were quoting 31/4. B. I S. ordinary were steady at 1/12. Deferred done at Re. 1. Burmah Corporation were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2/2. British Ceylon were done at 8, Bengal Chemical were reported at 286, Bengal Aerating gas at 74.

LOCAL MILLS CLOTH QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 28.

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association has issued the following quotations of local mill cloth:—

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.—		
Textile	per lb.	0 8 3
A. D. S. Groop	,,	0 7 6
Sasoon	,,	0 7 4½
Century	,,	0 7 3
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 9
Great Colaba	,,	0 7 6
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In.)		
Century 6404-8705	per lb.	0 10 9
,, 91½—92½	,,	0 10 6
Madari Brand	,,	0 10 1½
Pehlad	,,	0 10 3
Daud Saheb	,,	0 10 4½
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight).....		
No. 5202, 5303		
Western	Per lb.	0 10 9
Moon	,,	0 10 9
Hindustan	,,	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.		
Barsi Mill	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 7½
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jam	,,	0 10 6
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	,,	0 10 6
Textile	,,	0 10 9
Spring	,,	0 10 9
Swan Finlay	,,	0 10 7½
LONG CLOTH Satin Calander 34—42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 10 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 10 1½
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 10 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 10 0
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0 9 9
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 10½
Tijuri	,,	0 9 10½
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 6
Sundri	,,	0 10 0
Jubili	,,	0 9 6
HIGH CLASS LONG CLOTH.		
Alexandra 548	Per lb.	7 6 0
Alexandra 541	,,	7 0 0
LONG CLOTH VEGETABLE.		
Apollo	Per lb.	0 9 7½
Century	,,	0 9 6
Spring	,,	0 9 9
Moon	,,	0 9 4½
Kurla	,,	0 9 3
Union	,,	0 9 4½
Suryodaya	,,	0 9 0
SALITA.		
1215 Manchester	,,	0 8 7½
1215 Kalyan	,,	0 8 6
1215 Sasoon	,,	0 8 6
DHOOTIES 7—8—9 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	Per lb.	0 11 3
Crown	,,	0 11 3
Hindustan	,,	0 11 0
Barsi	,,	0 9 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	Per lb.	0 10 6
Hindustan	,,	0 10 9
Barsi	,,	0 9 6
Crown 4310	,,	0 11 0
Crown Naksha	,,	0 11 0
GIN COLOURED.		
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	8 6 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7 8 0
779 (Balance)	,,	9 0 0
4141 (Balance)	,,	9 0 0
1579 MBW Century	,,	8 13 0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10.		
119 Hirji	Per Piece	0 14 4½
2142 Western	,,	0 12 3
LEPAD Big Size.		
Crown	Per lb.	0 10 0
Century	,,	0 10 0
Spring	,,	0 10 3
Tex	,,	0 10 3
Hindustan	,,	0 10 0
Daud	,,	0 10 0
Rechal	,,	0 10 0
Western	,,	0 10 0
Union	,,	0 9 9
Moon	,,	0 9 9
Kurla Mill	,,	0 9 6
Apollo	,,	0 10 1½
Jam Mill	,,	0 9 6
Jacob	,,	0 10 0
LEPAD SMALL SIZE.		
Century	Per Piece	0 9 6
Tex	,,	0 9 9
DUKDI Yards 12—13—14		
Balance	Per lb.	0 0 0
Pehlad	,,	0 11 0
5250 I. Keshri	,,	2 7 0
8712 Gold	,,	0 11 3
8712 Satya Mill	,,	0 11 3
9312	,,	2 1 6
8712 Swan Finlay	,,	0 11 3

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	£3. 8. 0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0.11. 6
Turner and Newall	2. 5. 3.
Associated Electric Industries	0.19. 0.
Attock Oil	0.11. 0.
Associated Portland Cement	1.16. 9.
Electric Supply Corporation	3. 0. 3
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0.16.10½
Beira Railways	0.10. 0
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2.17. 6.
Marconi International Marine	1.11 6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3. 4. 0.
General Electric Ord	2. 6 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 3. 1½
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref.	29.10. 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.18. 3.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 5. 9.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1.14. 9.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 0. 9.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 9. 0.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2. 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.14.3.26% p.a

Market:—Firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

October	69 3/4—.1/4d.
December	72 3/4—.1/8d.
March	74 3/4—.1/8d
May	76 1/8—.1/8d.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Gold Market Fairly Active

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., London, have issued the following report, dated Aug. 8:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,621,164 on the 1st inst. as compared with £191,589,150 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £55,796 in bar gold.

The open market has been fairly active and about £2,200,000 of bar gold was disposed of during the week. Quotations ruled at about dollar parity until the 4th inst, when following weakness of the dollar in terms of sterling, there was a good demand for gold from the Continent, as a result of which prices have since been fixed above the parity.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per ounce fine.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Aug. 2nd	138|2d.	12|3.57d.
Aug. 3rd	138|1–1|2d.	12|3.61d.
Aug. 4th	138|0–1|2d.	12|3.70d.
Aug. 7th	137|10d.	12|3.93d
Aug. 8th	138|0–1|2d.	12|3.70d.
Average of above:—		
Five days	138|0–1|2d.	12 3.70d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 30th ultimo to mid-day on the 4th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Belgium	22,812
France	14,806
British S. Africa	1,710,448
British India	2,433,998
Australia	297,167
New Zealand	20,264
Hongkong	9,436
Venezuela	30,529
Other Countries	14,871
Total	4,554,331

EXPORTS.

	£.
Poland	6,200
Switzerland	3,108
France	176,607
United States of America	1,086,600
Total	1,277,515

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £729,000. The s.s. "Chitral" carries £722,000, of which £529,000 is consigned to London and £193,000 to New York; the s.s. "Elysia" has £7,000 destined for London.

Since 1931 the export of gold from Newfoundland had been prohibited but an Act was signed yesterday by which the free export of gold from that country is now permitted.

SILVER.

The firmer tone apparent at the end of last week has been maintained and prices have shown a steady advance. Although China has sold and there has been some selling on Continental account, America and the Indian Bazaars gave good support so that offerings were readily absorbed. Speculators have made re-sales but these have been only moderate.

The market appears steady at the present level and the undertone good.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 30th ultimo to mid-day on the 4th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Soviet Union (Russia)	23,200
Belgium	5,624
Australia	28,329
New Zealand	10,000
Canada	15,715
United States of America	6,161
British India	14,940
Other Countries	2,210
Total	106,179

EXPORTS.

	£.
Sweden	2,050
British India	23,030
Straits Settlements	2,150
United S. of America	185,530
Other Countries	4,141
Total	216,901

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Aug 2nd	20.9|16d	20.11|16d.
Aug. 3rd	20.1|2d.	20.9|16d.
Aug. 4th	20.11|16d.	20.13|16d.
Aug. 7th	20.13|16d.	20.15.16d.
Aug. 8th	20.15|16d.	21d.
Average of above 5 days	20.700d.	20.800d.

IN NEW YORK.

Per ounce .999 fine.

Aug. 1st	46.11|16 cents.
Aug. 2nd	47.1|8 cents.
Aug. 3rd	47.1|4 cents.
Aug. 4th	47.1|4 cents.
Aug. 6th	47.1|4 cents.
Aug. 7th	48 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 2nd inst. to the 8th inst. was Dol. 5.07-1|8 and the lowest Dol. 5.02-3|4.

The Stocks in Shanghai on the 4th inst. consisted of about 108,300,000 ounces in sycee, 370,000,000 dollars and 30,300,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 108,300,000 ounces in sycee, 369,000,000 dollars and 30,300,000 ounces in bar silver on the 28th ultimo.

MACHINE GUNS SOLD LIKE HOT CAKES

(Continued from page 12.)

and to help their countrymen to do so. The chief delegate of each country responded to the speech.

The dinner was attended by over 50 guests including the delegates and the Indian community in Tokyo.

BUDDHISTS WANT GAYA TEMPLE.

A resolution favouring the restoration of the Budh Gaya temple, the holiest shrine for all the Buddhists of the world, into the hands of the Buddhists, was adopted by the Second Pan-Pacific Y.B.A. Congress in Tokyo at the Honganji Temple, Tokyo, the closing day of the Tokyo session of the mammoth conference.

The resolution, which was framed in the Educational group after heated discussion on the question of how the Buddhists could restore the famous Budh Gaya temple into their own hands, read as follows:—

"The second general conference of the Pan-Pacific Y. B. A.'s held in Tokyo in July, 1934, earnestly requests the Government of India to restore the Budh Gaya temple and the Bodhi tree to the Buddhists for their proper management, according to Buddhist rites. It is further resolved that the Maha Bodhi Society be empowered to take all means to attain this end."

NAVY'S FINAL DECISION.

Convinced that the five basic principles decided on by the highest naval authorities are the best defence policy for Japan, the Imperial Navy is determined to push them at all hazards in the forthcoming naval conference.

The five basic principles decided on are:—

(1) Abolition of the ratio system. (2) The establishment of defence autonomy. (3) Securing of maximum strength by means of global tonnage. (4) Demanding the spontaneous reduction of armaments from powers possessing strong navies. (5) The speedy release of Japan from the disadvantageous terms imposed on her by the existing treaties.

The attitude assumed by the Navy Minister concerning national defence is this:—

"As far as the navy is concerned, the existing strength is not enough to assure defence security. That is why the navy is pushing its first and second stage replacement plans, providing for the construction of ships, establishment of additional air corps, and modernization of vessels so that they may attain greater fighting calibre.

"The navy, therefore, is determined to remove any and all obstacles lying ahead of the replacement plans. Because the Washington and London Treaties have not given us sufficient defence security, we propose to offset those shortcomings in the coming naval conference.

MACHINE GUNS SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

"Machine Guns are being sold like hot cakes in Japan to ex-Service men, and youth associations", says, a leading newspaper of Japan.

No less than one crore yens are going to be spend in one District of Japan for making people ready for coming attack from the air in the event of next war.

The Kansai district will be benefitted to the extent of £10,000,000 on account of the air defence manoeuvres. On top of the Kinki District is calculated to derive from 70 to 80 per cent of Y125,000,000 war industry mobilization manoeuvres.

The War Office expenditure for the air defence manoeuvres is nothing to brag about—Y360,000, but the money to be spent by participating authorities and business corporations in Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Wakayama, Nara, Mie, Shiga, and Fukui prefectures will reach an enormous amount.

The supply of gas masks is practically monopolized by the Japan chemical and manufacturing company of Itabashi, Tokyo, with which the Osaka air defence organisations alone have placed an order for 10,000 masks.

Next to gas masks, yellow smoke tubes for designating poison gas, "red smoke tubes" used as substitutes for incendiary bombs more powerful bombs are much in the limelight. These devices are supplied to the Kansai district almost exclusively by the Awaya Sunten of Kyomachibori, Osaka, which declares that the supply can hardly keep pace with the demand.

"SENSIBLE CEYLON."

Ceylon, according to a Colombo dispatch, has refused the order from London to apply a quota system on Japanese goods on the ground that as a result of reduced amount of Japanese cotton textiles imported, among other manufactures, the masses will be greatly affected. If London will insist on operating a quota system on Nippon cotton textiles, London should hold itself responsible for whatever may result therefrom, it declared. To buy a thing, especially of meritorious quality at a popular price) is a matter of cold calculation, and if is difficult, if not impossible, to change the tide by emotional appeal. Sensible Ceylon has set a good live object lesson for all others.—(Nichi Nichi).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Karuna Roy and Satyen Sen, two Congress workers of Karimganj who started on foot, intending to attend the Congress at Bombay, have reached Calcutta.

A message from Mokameh says as many as 57 children, 42 women, 15 men, 17 goats and two dogs were rescued upto August 26, from the Ganges in the vicinity of Mokameh by the district police assisted by the railway police.

There is an appreciable rise in the number of owners of wireless sets in Ceylon. According to figures just available at the end of July there were 2,016 owners but subsequently the number rose to 2,053.

On recepits of information that gambling was going on in a house in Omti ward, Sub-Inspector Ansari of the Jubbulpore Police with a posse of constables, raided the house of Sheikh Nasir at about 1 a.m. and arrested seven persons under Sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Gambling Act.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad having received the happy news of the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother, has requested them by 'phone to visit Patna before proceeding to Bombay and also sent Prof. Abdul Bari to Hazaribagh to escort them here.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date 27:—The s.s. City of Guildford of the City and Hall Line arrived on the 19th instant discharged 350 tons of general cargo from Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Swansea and Newport and sailed on the 21st instant.

Mighty! Coming! Magnificient!

A MARVEL OF SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT

NEW SUBJECT S. P. KAURA NOVEL TREATMENT

presents

"TO-DAY"

"AJKAL or SUNERI LAHER"

The greatest screen jewel produced in India depicting the present and the glorious future.

A production of rare merit replete with flaming romance, blood curdling stunts and breath taking situations vigorous action, crisp humour, hearty laughs, enchanting dances, scintilating melodies, gorgeous settings and scenery, mystery pathos and perfect technique.

FEATURING:

The king among artist,
JAL MERCHANT
The beloved heroine in all her glory
Miss SHANTA KUMARI
The greatest comedian of India,
MOHD. HADI
The greatest villain character,
GULAM MOHD.
The dashing screen beauty,
Miss ERMELINE
The famous songstress and radio star,
Miss SUNDRABAI
and
A galaxy of other screen gems and technicians.

Produced and directed by:—
CHOWDARY
whose very name spell success
Audography by
Mr. P. N. AURORA,
Cinematography by
Mr. Y. D. SARPOTDAR

A GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURE 160, Tardeo Bombay.

From Saturday, the 1st Sept.

Bombay will SEE and HEAR

A SOCIAL SUPER with a real PUNCH in it

Krishnatone's

Latest Social Hit

Sone-Ki-Chidia

OR

Vismi-Sadi

TWENTIETH CENTURY

with

Gulab, Pushpa, Yeshwant Dave and Udwadia

In the lead

Throwing light on the SOCIETY !!

Wait to See it at

KRISHNA TALKIES

Charni Road.

He has weathered the storm

that's WHY

He's a star now !

FIROZE DASTUR

in

WADIA MOVIETONE'S

Mythological SUPER-JEWEL

Vaman Avtar

"A spectacle better seen on the Silver Screen".

REMEMBER 31st AUGUST

Super Talkies

Charni Road, Junction.

Latest Commercial News

SMALL RISE OF 9 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Steadier Tone On Bad Crop & Unfavourable Weather Report

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Quiet But Linseed And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 28

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar cross rate ruled weak and the sterling franc cross rate was a shade easier.

STEADIER TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market developed a steadier tone on account of bad crop news and unfavourable weather reports from Texas. The possibility of official intervention in the textile strike was a bullish factor.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was easy but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened quiet and prices declined on favourable weather reports in the South-West.... There was limited business in Chicago oats and rye. Argentine linseed was quiet but steady.

TIN EASY BUT RUBBER STEADY

Tin was slightly easy but rubber was very steady. Jute prices remained unchanged.

IMPROVED FEELING IN GILTED GED SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was rather inactive and quiet. Giltedged securities showed improved feeling. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug 28

Previous closing	13.25
To-day's opening	13.26
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	13.34
Difference	+09

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 224-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug 28

Previous closing	6.84
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	+04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 28

The market developed a steadier tone on unfavourable weather reports from Texas and prices rallied on good commission house buying and local covering but in the absence of any further stimulating advices from other quarters, trading lacked leadership and operators became hesitant with the result that the advance was confined to a small margin.

The possibility of official intervention in the textile strike was a sustaining factor however and the rise was well maintained. Business was done in December at 13.26 i.e. 1 point higher at the opening. The market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by bad crop news with December gradually rising to 13.30 but on quieter Liverpool advices and the lack of response from the Stock Exchange, trading became somewhat quieter. However subsequently the market again resumed its upward trend and the rate touched 13.34.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.34 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(13.15/13.14)	13.11/13.11
December	(13.30/13.28)	13.26/13.25
January	(13.34/13.33)	13.29/13.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.88) 6.87
American December (6.84) 6.82
Egyptian October (8.45) 8.44
Egyptian November (8.48) 8.47

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 28
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 224 and Rs. 224-8 at night. As New York cotton futures were about 9 points up, Broach A-M was quoted at 10-30 p.m. around Rs. 224-8.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Bombay, Aug 28

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending August 25, 1934 812,000; from 1st April to August 25, 1934 11,302,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to August 25 1934 2,250,000

Total during the week ending August 25 1934 812,000; from 1st April to August 25 1934 9,052,000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The following rates prevailed in the market on 28th day of August 1934.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug 28

Previous closing	5.06 1/8
To-day's opening	5.05 1/2
To-day's closing	5.06 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 28

Previous closing	5.06 1/16
To-day's opening	5.06
To-day's closing	5.05 3/4
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 28

Previous closing	75.84
To-day's opening	75.81
To-day's closing	75.71
Difference	—.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 and eased to 5.05-11/16 subsequently further falling to 5.05-1/2.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.05 3/4

The franc opened at 75.81 and then declined to 75.78, later movements being narrow and less important.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.71

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 28

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 28

Gold (£6-19-4) £6-19-1 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 28

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 9/16d.) 21 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-4) £6-19-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 28

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c. 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 28
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/4) 5.70 1/4
New York on Bombay (38.31) 38.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.94 5/8
London on Milan (58.21) 58.21
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 9/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 28

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 59/12, 59/12 and 59/14. Very little activity prevailed owing to the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad and prices declined on some speculative selling but later on better London advices the market rallied on some scattered buying and covering and closed steady at Rs. 59/12, 59/12 and 59/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/10. The market was quiet and featureless owing to quieter advices from abroad but later in the day, prices showed a slight fall on some selling by local dealers and closed at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/3 and 34/9/9.

Broach Fully Good Quality.
Vaidas

(B.T.) Apl-May 1934-35
10-30 Rs. 223/8
12-30 Rs. 223/8
2-30 Rs. 223/12
4-30 Rs. 224
April-May
Highest 224/8
Lowest 223/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 28

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 6S-5/8, and December at 7I-3/4. The market was very quiet and listless owing to the absence of enquiry and disappointing advices from abroad. Business was very limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 28

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.01-3/4, December at 1.02-3/4 and May at 1.04-1/2. Prices eased on liquidation and commission house selling influenced by favourable weather reports in the Southwest.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 28

Chicago oats opened steady with September unquoted, December at 51 and May at 52. Trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any fresh enquiry.

Chicago rye opened steady with September at 93-1/2 and December at 95. The market was devoid of speculative interest and very little business was done.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 28

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 14.09. Business was extremely limited owing to the indifferent demand and the rate stood at 14.10 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 28

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 3/4 buyers £227 7/8 sellers) £227 1/8 buyers £227 1/4 sellers. Easy

Lead (£10 11/16 buyers) £10 5/8 buyers. No sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) £31 to £31 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£15 3/8) £15 3/8 sellers

Dunlop Sept-Oct old crop (£17 1/4) unquoted

Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (£16) unquoted

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 9/16 paid and value
Oct-Dec (7 3/4) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 7/16) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 1/2) £12 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 1/8) £11 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (£10 7/8) £10 11/16 sellers

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 28

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/4
Banks selling T T 264 1/4
Banks buying T T 262 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 566
Banks buying D D 576
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 104
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.06 1/8 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 11/16 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 28th inst.
Java/London 7.35 27th inst.
London/Paris 75.84 27th inst.
London/Belgium 21.30 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.32 27th inst.
London/Italy 58.34 27th inst.
London/Berlin 12.83 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 27th inst.
London/New York 5.06 1/16 27th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7 39 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-5 25th inst. £6-19-4 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 1/2 25th inst. 21 9/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/2 25th inst. 21 9/16 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 25th inst. 13/16 p.c 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 25th inst. 1 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Form.

INTEREST FAIRY WELL SUSTAINED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

LIQUIDATION IN WHEAT ON POOR AMERICAN ADVICES

Sterling Steady In Terms Of Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 28

Although the Stock Exchange was quiet, interest was fairly well sustained and most sections continued firm, chief features being further improvement in leading oils and selected buying Kaffirs.

In Commodities wheat declined under liquidations induced by poor American advices. Sterling ruled steady in terms of francs, the Exchange Fund only operating on a very small scale during the morning. The rate fluctuated between 75.78 and 75.84 nearly all day but welcomed a few minutes before the close to 75.71.

Wall Street opened easy, the threatened textile strike being depressing influence.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 28.
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet. The general tone was rather irregular. Giltedgeds were very steady. Industrials generally were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/4) £80 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £103 5/8 ex div.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/4

International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 5/8

Musical Industries (28-3) 28-3

Princhin Johnson (42-1 1/2) 41-9

Imperial Chemical Defd (37-1 1/2) 36-9

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ord (107-9) 106-9

Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0

Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2) 48-10 1/2

University Ordinary (21-0) 21-0

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 7/8

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-0) 129-6

P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2

Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9

British Celonese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3 Ex Div) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (46-7 1/2) 46-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3

Inter Nickels (25 3/8) 25 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 28
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (25-0) 23-9

Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3

Donaro Tea (55-0) 55-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-3

Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-1 1/2) 63-9

Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (16 5/8) 16 5/8

East Rand Proprietary (54-0) 55-0

Rand Mine (147-6) 147-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2

Anglo Persian (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2

Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2

Shell Transport (46-3) 47-6

Royal Dutch (£20 7/8) £21 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 28

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31 1/4) dol 30

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13) dol 12 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 35 7/8) dol 35 1/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

India's Message Of Divinity In Man

Young And Energetic America Best Fitted To Receive It, Says Swami Akhilananda

"Where wealth accumulates, men decay and to the spiritually-decayed nations of the West, India has a spiritual message to give—the message of the Divinity in man and the realisation of this Divinity." This was the keynote of a spirited lecture delivered by Swami Akhilananda, Head of the Vedanta Society, Providence, America, at the Blavatsky Hall, on Tuesday evening. The lecture was delivered at a meeting held under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, the subject being: "What India can Teach America." Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided.

READY TO HEAR INDIA'S MESSAGE.

India is best fitted to give this message, said Swamiji, both on account of her glorious traditions of the past and her vast spiritual potentialities in the future. And America is the best nation to receive it, because she is at present at the zenith of modern civilization. Young, energetic and enthusiastic, America is ready to hear the message of India.

America was not suffering from economic depression at present, but she was suffering from something else, a disease that had entered into the very vitals of her life—her fatal outlook on life as a means of physical enjoyment.

EFFECT OF WAR.

"The last War," continued the Swamiji, "destroyed actually the moral backbone of European life, and another war means complete destruction of European civilisation. All the destructive forces of the last war were still alive and threatening. There is only one nation that can save the crumbling modern civilisation and that is India.

Swamiji also paid a glowing tribute to the lovable qualities of the Americans, among whom he had many friends. Swamiji was garlanded at the end of the meeting and his three American lady-disciples were each presented with a bouquet.

ACTRESS WEDS 'VARSITY PROFESSOR

MUNICH, Aug. 28.

Fraulein Clara Mayr who was acting Mary Magdalene in the Oberammergau passion play married to-day Dr. Anton Lang. Jr., who is a professor in the Washington University. Dr. Lang is the son of famous Lang who played the title role of Christ. Fraulein Ritta Posch has taken over the role of Magdalene.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 28.

H C Flood, Spoisoe, Karachi.
Chyebassa, Sinclair, Calcutta.
Gharinda, Walsh, Calcutta.
St. Dunston, Newton, Calcutta.
C/o Swansea, Macbort, New York.
Clan Keith, Jamming, Liverpool.
Naringa, Hughes, Rangoon.

Bombay, August 28.

Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.

Bombay, August 29.

Wartenfels, Burtling, Hamburg.
Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Jalaratan, Day, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 28.

Steamer Gharinda for Rangoon.
„ Nawab for Rangoon.
„ Gairsoppa for Calcutta.
„ Mangolia for Sydney.
„ Karanja for Durban.

S S H C Flood:—The steamer H C Flood arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Chyebassa:—The BISN Coy's steamer Chyebassa arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The BISN Coy's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S St. Dunstan:—The Graham T Coy's steamer St. Dunstan arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of 7876 tons coal.

S S C/o Swansea:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Swansea arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Clan Keith:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Keith arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Naringa:—Tee BISN Co's steamer Naringa arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Wartenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Bamora:—The BISN Co's steamer Bamora will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalaratan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaratan will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Firmer Tendency In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug 28

Jute shares ruled slightly easier due to profit taking and easier Hessian market. Coals continued firmer tendency. Almost all stocks changed hands at improved prices. Teas were kept steady. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 90/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/7; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/10 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 104/4.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore ordy 19/12 small lot; Kesoram 4

Coals: Amalgamated 20/6; Bengal 263; Burrakur 15; Deoli 8/4; Equitable 26; East Indian 21; Katras Jherriah 34/4 small lot; New Beerbhoom 14/12; New Manbhoom 37/4; Panch Valley 38/4; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/3; Samla Colliery 3/4; Searsole 2/6; Seebpore 18 pm.; Standard 29/12 small lot; Talcher 2

Jutes: Anglo-India 395 small lots, Adamjee ordy 11/12; Adamjee pref 123/8 small lot; Bally 158 small lot; Bally pref 127; Barnagore 160 small lots; Belvedere ordy 390 small lot; Birla ordy 11/2; Champdany 154; Clive ordy 32/8; Delta ordy 376 small lot; Empire 37/4 small lot; Fort Gloster ordy 568; Fort William 288; Gouripore 526 small lot; Howrah 56; Hukumchand ordy 14/10; Hukumchand pref 113/8; India 318 small lot; Kamarhatty 544; Kanknarrah 466 small lot; Lansdowne ordy 160 small lot; National 25/2; Nuddea 41; Orient 213; New Central 379; Reliance pref 144; Union ordy 464; Waverley ordy 1/13.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57 small lots; Howrah Amta Light Railway 96/8; Sara Serajganj Railway 95.

Tea shares: Moheema pref 11/11; Namburnadi pref 17/2; Codlabari 33; Tezpore ordy 11/14; Tezpore pref 12/6 small lot.

Sugar shares: Baiampur 15/8; Carew and Company 26/12; Cawnpore 33/4 small lot

Rubber shares: Amalgamated Malay 3 point 67 1/2 cts; Hamilton 2 point 47-1/2 cts; Indragiri 1 point 57-1/2 cts; New Serendah 3 point 35 cts

Banks: Central Bank of India 29/12 small lot; Imperial fully paid 1440; Imperial conty 355/8 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous: Bareilly Electric 11/12; Benares Electric 13/10; Muttra Electric 6/14; Upper Ganges Electric 10/12; Bengal Telephone (new) 17; Bengal Telephone (old issue) 17/8; Bengal Iron 3/10; Burn and Co ordy 220/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/4; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 110/8 small odd lot; Manhurapore Zemindary 1/4. —A P.

'C' WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

Nariman Concludes Enquiry And No Fresh Elections Likely

The enquiry into the complaints about the B.P.C.C. elections from the "C" Ward was concluded on Tuesday morning by Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was appointed as the Fact Finding Officer by the Council of the B. P.C.C.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

One of the candidates from "C" Ward against whom there was a complaint that he was not a habitual wearer of Khaddar in his evidence before the Enquiry Officer is stated to have said that he believed in Khaddar since 1920 and had been wearing Khadi since then on and off. He denied all knowledge about the allegations made that the voters were made change into khadi clothes.

It is understood that the Fact Finding Officer is reporting to the B.P.C.C. Council to the effect that there are not enough facts to order for a re-election in the "C" Ward.

NO LISTS OF VOTES TALLIED.

Five voters and a candidate from "F" Ward gave evidence before the Fact Finding Officer on Tuesday evening at the Congress House. The voters stated that the roll of the voters was incomplete and no two lists of the same voters tallied with each other. Evidence also was given to the effect that some of the voters who had come to the polling booth believing that they would be allowed to vote at 7 a.m. as announced went to their work without casting their vote to anybody, when it was known to them that the elections would begin at 8 a.m.

RIGHTS TO VOTE.

Mr. K. A. Subramaniam, a candidate, who has been returned to the B.P.C.C. in the recent elections admitted the charge that was brought against him by Mr. B. N. Meheshri, that the signature on the Congress membership form was not his. The above complaint was made by Mr. Meheshri as he was aware that Mr. Subramaniam, was out of Bombay till August 1, before which time, he ought to have been enrolled as a member. But Mr. Subramaniam is stated to have argued that his membership could not be declared as invalid inasmuch as he had asked one of his friends to sign for him and also in view of the fact that he had previously signed the Congress Creed of Independence, which showed that he was in complete agreement with the Congress Creed.

NO NAMES IN LIST.

Four medical students from the K.E.M. Hospital, who gave evidence, stated that some of them had to go back home without exercising their vote and their names could not be found on the rolls.

Another candidate is understood to have said that the rolls were incomplete to such an extent that his own name was not to be seen in the rolls

The witnesses were also questioned by some of the candidates who were present at the time of the enquiry.

Further evidence will be recorded by Mr. K. F. Nariman on Wednesday with regard to the "F" Ward complaints.

(Earlier Report on Page 3).

OSLO, Aug. 28.

Queen Wilhelmina is much better. She has been on a motor-boat trip.—Reuter.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Bombay, Aug 28

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday August 28. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,20,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 received approximately 71 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-6-11 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday September 4, 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday, September 8. 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, August 29, to Monday September 3, 1934 at Rs. 99-10-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from August 22 to August 27 1934 amounted to Rs. 1,52,00,000.

Southern Selling In N. Y. Market

ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE SUPPORT

Market Awaiting Strike Developments

BENEFICIAL RAINS IN TEXAS

Bombay, Aug. 28

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by drought breaking in Texas and Southern selling.

There is less disposition to buy and Co-operative marketing association are selling futures against actual cotton. Spinners are buying hard to mouth only for immediate needs and speculation is at a low ebb pending Government policy regarding the changes in the present policy.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with December quoted at 13.30. There was scattered buying during the early part of the day and prices improve 2 points from the opening level and December was quoted 13.32. This was the highest level of the day as later on there was increased hedge selling and prices declined 7 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 13.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points at 13.19c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with January 6.86. The market was quiet without any special feature. The market was featureless throughout the day awaiting United States Strike and monetary developments. There was some increased liquidation and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 7.11d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close October, January and March positions were quoted 5.14d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a loss of 4 points with spot cotton 9 points down at 8.70. Uppers futures declined 5 points and spot cotton prices were 7 points lower at 7.40.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered business. Sakels futures closed 2 points up to 2 points down while Ashmouni futures were one point lower.

NEXT BUREAU REPORT

Messrs. M. & B Stern state:—A less favourable outlook regarding the threatened textile strike was a disturbing factor. Weather reports are somewhat mixed, the recent general rains are definitely unfavourable in the East whilst opinions differ as to their being beneficial in the West. In this connection our Head Office wrote on the 15th instant:

"Rains in the Western Belt might still help to increase the yield but it must not be forgotten that since the Bureau report was compiled, the Western States alone would have probably lost some 300,000 bales and it is doubtful whether the plant could revive sufficiently to make new growth and sufficient to replace the quantity already lost by deterioration and shedding."

According to a private cable from Memphis the next Bureau is expected to show revised acreage around 27 million acres and yield about 8,950,000 bales whilst there are further reports that a leading Senator has urged the Administration to utilise one million bales out of the Government holdings for relief purposes.

UPPERS—Our Head Office wrote us under date 17th instant as follows: "Reports from the Memphis districts in America are poor, and we believe that with a short American staple crop this year, Uppers may improve over American Any advance in the price of Uppers would immediately be reflected in the East African basis, and we believe later in the season, spinners may have to turn once again to East African. At the moment there is no demand whatsoever, but we believe now that Uppers very easily improve"

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (11-25 a.m.)	13.32—03
N. Y. December Lowest (2-36 p.m.)	13.27—10
Liverpool January Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.86—04
Liverpool January Lowest (3-55 p.m.)	6.83—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market still more or less stalemated. Increased estimates outside crops and unfavourable trade news offset by American holding movement.

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady awaiting development America. Bearish temporary.

New York.—Demand limited. Market narrow yielding to hedges.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by fear of textile strike. Rains beneficial over the Western Belt but unfavourable over the Eastern Belt Hedge selling light. Indifferent demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

America: Cloths irregular due to heavy buying for Government relief prints and sheetings; other lines quiet; N. R. A. curtailment now expired; many mills increasing operations; others still curtailing; strike threat uncertain element. England; Demand unimproved; week's turnover disappointing. Continent still unfavourable. Tentatively estimate world production all growths 22367 against 25361; indicated world supply 38829 against 41608.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

1-09 p.m. Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Weather slightly cooler entire belt.

8-29 p.m. Hedging by Co-operatives.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 27.

October 1934	13.09—11
December 1934	13.25—10
January 1935	13.29—11
March 1935	13.36—12
May 1935	13.44—13
Middling Spot	13.25—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 27.

October 1934	13.08—12
December 1934	13.24—11
January 1935	13.29—11
Middling Spot	13.19—11

NEW YORK.

New York, August 27.

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.13
December 1934	13.28
January 1935	13.32
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.14
December 1934	13.30
January 1935	13.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 27.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	12,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 26/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 27.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105-1/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135-1/4
National Bank of India	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, August 27.

	£
Copper Braziers	41
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-13/16
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 27.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-9/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 27.

Messrs. Ballivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	5
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	16
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent. P. A	14
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P.	19
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	38
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	46
Consolidated Gas	27
Columb'a Gas	10
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A	86
United Corpn.	4
American Tel. & Tel.	112
Western Union Telg.	36 7/8
Radio Corp	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	45
New York Central	23 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	17
Erie R. R.	15
Pennsylvania R. R.	25
Union Pacific R. R.	105
Great North Pfd.	17
National D'stillers	20
Hiram Walker	23
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr. Tobacco B	77
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	15
Alaska Juneau	20
U. S. Rubber	18
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	35 3/4
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 3/4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvester	29
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	30 1/2
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Philips Petrol	17
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlanti Refining	26
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	15
Chase Bank	24 7/8
National City Bank	23
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	22
General Foods	30
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	9
Amr. Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	24

Market dull and lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 27.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934		6.90—06
September 1934		6.88—06
October 1934		6.87—06
November 1934		6.82—07
December 1934		6.82—07
January 1935	6.86	6.84—06
February 1935		6.84—06
March 1935		6.84—07
April 1935		6.83—07
May 1935		6.83—07
June 1935		6.82—07
July 1935		6.82—07
Middling Spot		7.11—06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.46
November 1934	8.49
December 1934	8.50
January 1935	8.55
March 1935	8.61
May 1935	8.66
July 1935	8.72
F. G. F. Spot	8.70

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool August 27

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.62
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.29
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.49
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, August 27

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 28

Linseed Sept	7 0 9
Linseed May	6 12 3
Wheat September	3 15 6
Wheat January	4 5 9
Wheat May	4 4 9

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Partly cloudy, thundershowers.

CENTRAL: Partly scattered showers.

WEST: Partly cloudy.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 224; Highest 224; Lowest 222 1/2; Closing 222 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 196; Highest 196; Lowest 194 3/4; Closing 194 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 142; Highest 142; Lowest 141 1/2; Closing 142.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 25

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 137 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 222/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.82 Rs. 74 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 222/8—New York May 13.44 Rs. 72 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 24/25th August	5,391
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,492,251
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,524,995
Decrease	—32,745

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 27.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £6-19 4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 27.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.83
Amsterdam	7.39-1/4
Brussels	21.30
Madrid	36.62-1/2
Milan	58.34
Berne	15.32-1/2
Paris	75.84
Prague	120.37
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate	5.06 1/16

SEEDS.

London, August 27.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-11-3.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-3-9.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 27.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 21/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 21/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 27.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-5/8 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, August 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-5/8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Bales.
Central India	251
Barsi-Nugger	18
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111
Dhollera	727
Sind-Punjab	474
Compta-Dharwar	520
Western-Northerns	403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,565
Egyptians	253
Total Cotton	4,326 cwts.
Wheat	5,752
Linseed	12,863
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	97
Gingellyseed	215
Groundnuts	10,117
Castorseed	4,205
Rice	2,437
Myrabollams	17
Gram	2,134
Joowar	1,672
Barley	20
Bajree	2,457 tons.
Coal	2,013

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 27.

September	1.72+.01
December	1.82+.02
March	1.88+.01
May	1.92+.01

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to-day to open at Rs. 222/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 223/8. There was scattered business and prices refused to fluctuate. The market was featureless awaiting news regarding textile strike in United States.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later on was quoted one point up. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M 224
Oomra D/J 196/8
Bengal D/J 143/12

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Aug 28

100 B Mavji Nagpur 207
99 Langli and Co Nizamabad 217 1/2
115 Viram Ladha Jamner 175
312 G G Kesha and Co Akot Umra Rate
100 G G Kesha and Co Akola 194
300 G G Kesha and Co Sindhi 198
300 Moon Mill Sindh American 7 on
220 N Rajaram Jalna 192 1/2
78 Samji Karamshi Sawdha 175 1/2
121 Samji Karamshi Jamner 175 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bengal Superfine	150/53
Bengal Fine	138/41
Bengal F.G.	126/31
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138/41
Sind-Punjab F.G.	126/31
Wardha-Hingt	206/08
Nagpur Savner	204/06
Pundhurna	196/198
Yeotmal	193/196
Arvi	193/196
Ellichpur	194/196
Amraoti-Berar	191/193
Khamgaon	192/194
Mulkapur	181/185
Khandesh	179/82
Jalna/Sailu	181/183
Burwah Sanavad	186/191
Broach Fine	219/21
Punjab/American	229/31
Punjab/American mix	219/24
Cambodia	284/89
Miraj/Sangli	214/19
Compta Good	212/17
Bagalkot	194/199
Kampala	356
Busoga	354
Jinja	351
Manza	346

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

In full-Pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	...	325,904
Central India	251	243,027
Barsi and Nagar	18	170,627
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111	51,051
Berar	...	502,093
Central Provinces	...	117,578
Total Oomras	380	1,410,280
Dholera	727	152,294
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	60,903
Sind-Punjab	474	190,321
Broach	...	252,100
Coompta & Dharwar	524	89,519
Westerns-Northerns	403	63,928
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,565	48,864
Persian	...	2,829
American	...	26,612
Egyptian & African	253	189,240
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	4,326	2,496,577

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 23rd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	790	389,358
Japan & China	168	1,127,342
Coast Ports	...	22,785
Up-country by Rail	...	130,803
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	12,770
Total	958	1,683,058

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
Broach No. 2	221	218	216	214
Punjab-Ame.	228	225	223	221
Surat	280	277	274	271
Rajpipla	278	275	272	269
Navsari	282	279	276	273

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 27-8-34	223000	406000
Receipts Yesterday 27-8-34	13000	30000
Exports to date 27-8-34	201000	454000
Stock at Ports 24-8-34	2409000	2956000
Stock Interior Towns 24-8-34	1094000	1109000
Stock Liverpool 24-8-34	976000	862000
Visible Supply 24-8-34	5071000	6186000
Quantity in Sight 24-8-34	2823000	532000
Quantity out of Sight 24-8-34	536000	890000

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 27.

September	14.20—.28
October	14.31—.26
November	14.12—.26

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 27.

September	1.02 1/4—.1 5/8c.
December	1.03—.02c.
May	1.05—.1 1/2c.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 27.

3 per cent India Sterling	£80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling	£93 3/8
4 per cent India Sterling £106 5/8	1948/53
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling £112 1/2	1950/55
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling £115 1/2	1958/68
5 per cent India Sterling	1942/47
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling £107.	1936/38
6 per cent India Sterling £105	1935/37
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling	1954/59

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rise And Fall In Tata Steel Shares

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES STEADY

Bombay, August 28.

The local Share Bazaar ruled firm during the early part of the day with active buying in Tata Steel Shares which recorded sharp improvement in prices, but later on a portion of the rise was lost on profit-taking.

Passage of the Steel Protection Bill and expectation of a good report of the Tata Steel Co., influenced good demand for steel shares. Tata Steel Dfds. rose to Rs. 303|12, Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 75|2 and Second Preference Shares were done at Rs. 155|8. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined, Dfds. after declining to Rs. 297|8 closed at Rs. 298|12 and ordinary shares eased off to Rs. 74|4 and Second Preference Shares closed at Rs. 155.

Hydro-Electric Shares were fairly steady. At the opening the market was dull in this section but later on prices hardened. Power Shares were active. Mill Shares were steady and Colaba again improved to Rs. 118|12. At the level there was some unloading and prices declined to Rs. 115. Bombay Dyeing Shares were steady and closed at Rs. 783|12 while Kohinoor and New Greats were quiet but steady.

Cement Shares were featureless and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Government Securities were quiet with some long liquidation.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

100 Ahm. Advance	278 12
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	784 6
250 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	263 12
100 Central India	235 10
100 Colaba	115 0
100 Coorla	96 4
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
1 E D Sasson	0-3-0
100 Finlay	110 10
100 Gokak	153 2
1000 Hindustan	1700 0
100 Indore	113 2
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	67 8
100 Kohinoor	166 4
250 Laxmi	770 0
100 Madhavji	8 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1352 8
250 Model	78 0
50 Mysore	92 8
200 New Great	131 14
100 Osmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	292 8
25 Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	82 8
100 Swadeshi	173 12
100 Swan	58 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 778/12, 785, 784
Century 261, 264, 263
Central India 236, 237, 235
Colaba 116, 113, 115, 118, 115
Kohinoor 165, 166
New Great 132, 133, 131
Simplex 81, 82
Swadeshi 175, 173
Bundi 34/4, 37/15, 34
Indian Cement 417, 419, 417
Tata Steel Dfd. 297, 300, 304, 297,300
Tata Steel Ord. 74/8, 75/2, 74/10, 74/4, 74/8
Bombay Steam 306
Bombay Burma 454, 455, 450/10
Tata Hydro 151/14
Andhra 1522, 1523, 1522
Tram 151, 150/10

25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1400 0
1000 Western	790 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	97 8
25-50 Central	30 2
500 Imp. F. Paid	1452 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	356 4
50-100 India	113 0
5 Union	5 0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 0
70 Gwalior	91 0
250 Ind'an	417 8
40 Katni Def.	1276 4
100 Katni Ord.	336 14
75 Okha	197 8
10 Punjab	24 0
100 Shahabad	352 8
70 United	90 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 7
15-75 New India	35 0
200 Oriental	3740 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 4
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1522
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bombay Tram	150 10
100 Bom. Suburban	146 4
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	151 14
1000 Tata Power	1,172 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantij	867 8
100 Amr Patty	122
100 C. Province	92 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	70 8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 12
100 Pachora Jamner	86 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	777 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	24 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 28.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	90/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	90/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	106/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	106/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/12

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	107/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 100/5/6
4 per cent	1943 106/2
4 1/2 per cent	1934 100/2
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 112/12
5 per cent	1939/44 108/13
5 per cent	1940/43 109/13
5 per cent	1935 102/9
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 109/15
6 1/2 per cent	1935 T B 104

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent	B P T 1974 102/14
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent	M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 123/12
6 per cent	K P T 1956 123/12
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 108/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 90/12 and declined to Rs. 90/9/6 on long liquidation.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.4 11/16
To-day's opening	1.4 11/16
To-day's closing	1.4 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The local silver market was quiet but steady to-day with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and local operators are awaiting foreign developments. Shanghai advices were steady. September delivery opened to at Rs. 59|12 and declined to Rs. 59|10|6. Gold market was steady in the absence of any selling and scattered buying.

Ready Silver	59 10 6
September delivery	59 10 6
October delivery	59 12 6
Ready Gold	34 9 0
September delivery	34 9 3
October delivery	34 9 6

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Ready Java Rs. 13-13-6.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 4-0-3.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 4.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-0-3.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-12.
Saraya Rs. 14-1.
African Rs. 13-13-6.

30 Tata Steel Def.	300 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	74 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	185 0
50 Belapur Sugar	215 0
250 Bom. Steam	306 14
125 Bom. Burma	450 10
50 Bom. Burma County.	148 12
7sh. Br. B. Petrol	4-4-6
60 Bom. Telephone	96 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	135 10
100 Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	497 8
1000 Port Canning	595 0
15 Scindia	11 1
30 Tata Construction	79 0
25 Tata Oil	20 6
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6 p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram	79 12
5 p c Central India	470 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1371 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154 0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1934

Area Of 200 Miles Hit By Floods

Big Towns Threatened With Isolation Due To Breaches

Approach Either By Train Or Steamer Rendered Impossible

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, August 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in a statement to the Press, says, "owing to simultaneous rise in the Sarju, the Ganges and the Sone, heavy floods have visited the area along river banks, almost throughout the length of the Province. The trouble extends almost from the South Western limit, District Saran, where, in the Thanas of Guthni and Darauli, considerable damage has been done, and proceeds along the Sarju which forms the southern boundary of the District, right down to Chapra, where it joins the Ganges.

CHAPRA WORST SUFFERER

"The intervening riparian Thanas of Raghunathpur, Siswan and Manjhi, Revelganj and Sadar have suffered badly, and below Chapra, the Thanas of Dighwara and Sonepur have come in for a worse fate.

Near Dighwara Sone on the opposite bank joins the Ganges. Thus within about 15 to 20 miles three big rivers meet and where there was a simultaneous rise in all of them, the position can well be imagined. It is the area below Chapra which from all reports appears have been worst hit except that portion above Chapra which has been more or less under the flood for more than a month, owing to heavy rains and the previous rise in the Sarju.

SARJU RISING AGAIN

The latest news received last night is that the Sarju is again rising, and the Naini Bund is tndangered. If it gives way the railway line near Chapra is sure to be breached, and villages north of Chapra will be very badly affected as there are several breaches in the railway already.

Below Chapra on the main line and one above on the Benares line, cutting it off from towns of Bihar, like Muzaffarpur, Patna, etc., on the east, and Benares, Allahabad, etc., on the west. This fresh apprehended breach will cut it off also from one of the remaining lines of communication with Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Cawnpur, thus completely isolating it on all sides. It is impossible to give any definite information about approach by the railway affected. Approach by steamer is equally impossible at present. We have been trying to charter steamers of the Indian Steam Navigation Company, which ordinarily ply in the Ganges and Sarju, but are unable to do so. The Agent informed us that they had stopped the regular service, and could not charter any steamer to us as the current was too strong and risky for any steamer, or ordinary country boats. Also it is equally impossible to do from Patna side. The same remarks about the nature of damage and inaccessibility of places are applicable to villages on the southern bank of the Ganges, which fall within the district of Shahabad.

On the Shahabad side, villages along the Ganges and some distance along the Sone are in no better situation. Information has reached us that the havoc wrought by the floods in the Sone has gone as far up as Arwal, in District Gaya, which has been badly hit. Most of katcha houses in and around Arwal have collapsed, but the area which has suffered the most is within the triangle base of which is the Ganges and the apex point on the Sone, some 20 miles from where it joins the Ganges area, falls on both sides of the Sone in the Districts of Shahabad and Patna. Then as we proceed further down, the Ganges village's within the Radius of some four or five miles on both sides on the Ganges river have suffered heavily. Of course in some places where the level of the country favours it, water has penetrated far into the interior, whereas in others it is confined within the narrow strip. Diaras and Chaurs have inevitably been the worst sufferers and the heaviest loss of life and property has taken place in them. Thus as the river runs its course further down through districts of Patna on the South, and Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga on the North, reports say that villages all along the bank have been badly hit. Further on the Districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpore have not escaped, and

(Continued on page 9.)

VILLAGERS MAROONED ON ROOFS

Water Between Bista And Arrah Subsides & Train Service Is Resumed

PATNA, Aug. 27.

Reports have reached here from Manair of how a worker of a relief committee rescued a villager who was caught in floods near Sone East bank and floated down the Sone for three days and nights.

Heroic attempts at rescue of flood swept men and cattle are also reaching here. It is stated that timely warning saved thousands, though many are still marooned on roofs and trees since August 23.

Water has subsided between Bista and Arrah, revealing carcasses of animals embedded in the mud. After three days' suspension, normal working has been resumed on the main line over which the Punjab Mail passed to-night via Arrah.—A. P.

HARDING BRIDGE IN GRAVE DANGER

One Pier Is Believed To Be Subsiding

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

It is strongly rumoured that though any official confirmation is lacking, the Hardinge Bridge over the Padma at Paksey is in grave danger of dissolution as one pier is subsiding.

Though trains are at present passing over the bridge, caution orders suspending traffic may be issued any moment as since Sunday, August 26 last heavy flood water from Bihar has reach here and its strong current makes it difficult for throwing stone at proper places by way of protecting the piers.

Experts from different parts of India have been called to meet in a conference at Paksey.—United Press.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the week ending August 4. 1934 amount to Rs. 142 lakhs, Rs. 6 lakhs less than the figures for the preceding week and Rs. 10 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding week of the previous year and Rs 8 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding week of 1932-33.—United Press.

Crowds gather in front of a house opposite the J. J. Hospital where the roof collapsed.

The wood work can be seen projecting from the building after the collapse.

Great Damage Done To Cattle And Property

DETAILS OF FLOOD HAVOC CAUSED BY THE GANGES AND SONE FLOODS

RANCHI, Aug. 27.

A communique states that from midnight on the 23rd August to the 24th the level of the Sone river rose to an abnormal height and this concided with heavy flood in the Ganges. At 8 a.m. on the 24th instant the levels at Dehri and Barun were as high as the highest recorded levels in 1923. The level at Dehri has since fallen eight feet and flooding from the Sone is reported everywhere to be receding. The west bank of the Patna Canal was breached at the 40th mile and the country between the Canal and the Sone river was inundated.

E. I. R. LINE BREACHED

The East Indian Railway main line was breached at two places between Bihta and Koilwar on the afternoon of the 24th. The Pun Pun river in Patna rose on the 25th, but receded on the 26th and the flood was in no way abnormal on this river. Patna City has hardly been affected by the flood. The main Arrah canal, though overtopped, has not breached. The country between the river and the Arrah main canal is flooded. Flood water from the Ganges rose rapidly until early morning on the 25th, with the result that the north-western residential area in Arrah town was deeply inundated.

CROPS DAMAGED

Telegraphic and telephonic communication was broken on the 25th but restored by the 26th. A number of katcha houses collapsed in Arrah but the damage to house property in the town has not been extensive. The damage to houses in the mofussil has been more serious. On the 26th the flood was rapidly subsiding and the worst danger was past. No loss of life or cattle in Shahabad has yet been reported. It is feared that extensive damage has been done to crops, especially bhadai crops.

Simultaneously with the flooding of the Sone and the Ganges, the Gogra river came down in flood and Chapra town was flooded, with considerable areas of the country round Chapra under water. The main line of the B. & N. W. Railway was breached at several places between Chapra and Sonepur.

20 VILLAGES FLOODED

Details of the damage to property and crops cannot be given. The rapid rise of the Ganges caused flooding of diaras and riparian tracts on the northern bank of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr districts. In the Mehnar police station area twenty villages were flooded and local officers rescued about 2,000 people and a hundred and fifty head of cattle from positions of danger. Thirty or forty head of cattle are believed to have been swept away. Some villages in Hajipur and Raghopur Police Stations were also affected. In Monghyr District severe flooding took place in all riparian thanas and steps were taken to evacuate diaras with all possible speed, large numbers of villagers and cattle being removed to places of safety.

In all areas affected by the flood the standing arrangements for floods worked smothly. On the 26th August the Government requisitioned an aeroplane for reconnoitreing the flood-affected areas in North Bihar. Nowhere has any loss of life been so far reported.—A.P.

SERIOUS BREACH NEAR BAKHTIAPUR

PATNA, Aug. 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad with a view to see things himself proceeded yesterday upto Baghtiapur in motor but he could not proceed further because of the serious breach beyond Bakhtiapur.

He came back with sad impression of the devastated area. He proceeds to-day to Moniar and Bihta.—(U. P.)

MRS. NEHRU PROGRESSES

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru is making steady progress, and as soon as she gains sufficient strength she may be advised to go to some hill station to recoup her health.—A. P.

HEAVY FLOODS IN AJMER

Roads And Houses Under Water

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, Aug. 26

Rain, which has been dribbling and spurting, off and on, since last Friday morning, precipitated this morning in a heavy downpour, causing floods which Ajmer has not experienced for the last fifteen years.

The overflowing waters of the Foy Sagar Lake are rushing to the Ana Sagar Lake, whose marble embankment and the adjoining garden are under water.

Kalabagh and Bharampuri, two mohallas in the neighbourhood of Ana Sagar Lake are flooded with waist-deep water, occasioning the exodus of all their inhabitants. The Ajmer Arya Samaj volunteers rendered heroic service in facilitating speedy evacuation and rescue.

Jaipur and Katchery roads are also under water in many parts, and the houses of many prominent people of Ajmer, and the compounds of the Husband Memorial High School and of a Methodist Church, are filled with water of considerable depth.

A tonga, making along Pushkar Road, which lies between Ana Sagar and Foy Sagar Lakes, was swept away, resulting in the carrying away of a man and his wife. Their little child was rescued. The driver swam and saved himself by holding on to a tree.

Miss Mayo To Visit India

Govt. Should Not Allow Her To Land Here, Suggests M. L. A.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Army Bill is the principal item on the agenda to-day.

The question hour elicited interesting information.

Sir Henry Craik answering Mr. Bhupat Singh admitted that he had seen a press report to the effect that Miss Mayo proposed to visit India but no rejuest for a visa for India had so far been referred to the Government of India.

Mr. Bhupat Singh asked: "Are the Government aware of the deep resentment felt by Indians against her on account of her past activities?"

Sir Henry Craik: "I am aware that her book entitled "Mother India" aroused resentment."

Mr. Bhupat Singh suggested that Government should not allow her to land in India.

Sir H. Craik: "I must draw attention to my statement that no request for a visa for India has so far been referred to us."

A series of supplementary questions followed.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked: "Will the Government give her assistance as they did last time, like allowing her to stay in Government House and giving her access to Government records?"

Sir H. Craik: "That is a hypothetical question. We are not aware of the object of her proposed visit."

Mr. Gaya Prasad: "Last time some officers were deputed to give her assistance."

Sir Henry Craik was heard to reply that Miss Mayo was not given any more courtesy than was shown to tourists.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya alluded to the public acknowledgment by Miss Mayo that she could not have brought out her book without the help she received from the Government.

Sir H Craik: "I am not aware of that."

Mr. Muazzam gently suggested that it was her book which gave a fillip to the passage of the Sarda Act.—A.P.

VICEROY URGED TO INTERVENE

Jharia Hindus Ask Mangrol Chief To Withdraw Cow-Slaughter Order

JHARIA, Aug. 28.

A meeting of the Hindus of Jharia was convened at Arya Samaj Mandir to resent the action of the Mangrol Chief by his recent orders of cow slaughter in this state.

Mr. Chhotalal J. Jani was in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the Hindus of Jharia and particularly the subjects of Kathiawar States strongly resent the action of the Darbar Sahib of Mangrol who has allowed the slaughter of cows in breach of the agreement made on behalf of the State in Vikram Sambat 1907 at Chorvad and reaffirmed in Vikram Sambat 1914.

Honour The Agreement.

"That this meeting earnestly requests the Mangrol Darbar Sahib to honour the said agreement, thereby to pacify his Hindu subjects by withdrawing the recent order of cow slaughter.

"That this meeting humbly appreciates the highest sacrifice of Pandit Ramchandra Sharma in this noble cause

"That this meeting earnestly prays to the Viceroy and Agent to the Governor General, Western India States Agency, Rajkot, to intervene in the matter.

"That this meeting hopes that the subjects of the Mangrol State will show enough strength and public spirit like their forefathers in righting these wrong deliberately done to them by the Mangrol Darbar Sahib.—United Press.

Soldier Injured In Motor-Car Accident

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 28.

The first motor accident on Abbottabad-Nathiagali road since the inception of motor traffic seven years ago occurred, involving two British soldiers of the 17th Light Battery at Baragali. One escaped and the other was seriously injured. While negotiating a dangerous turning near Baragali the car turned turtle falling into a khud several feet deep. The car was smashed.—A. P.

"FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE"

Aney's Party Not Prepared To Accept Mahatma's Charter

NAGPUR, Aug. 28.

Referring to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement that Gandhiji has agreed to grant freedom of conscience to Congressmen and there is no need for continuance of the Nationalist Party Mr. M. S. Aney, General Secretary of the Party interviewed by the "United Press," prior to his departure for Wardha this morning said, "None can be misled by Sardar's statement which is obvious from Gandhiji's latest statement.

He has agreed to confine the alleged freedom of conscience only to a selected few, not exceeding six at most, and not for all elected on the Congress ticket and this position we were not prepared to accept at Benares, nor are we prepared to accept now as it defeats the very purpose for which we resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Board."—United Press.

MOHURRUM RIOT ECHO

28 Accused Acquitted By Magistrate

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

A report has been received here to the effect that all the twenty-eight Hindus who were prosecuted in connection with the Mohurram riot which occurred at Ghazipur on April 24 when three Muslims were said to have been killed were discharged by the Joint Magistrate, Mr Whittle.—A. P.

KHARIF DEMAND FOR 1933

Remission Of Rs. 125,000 Made

NATHIAGALI, Aug 28.

A communique announces the remission of one lakh of kharif demand for 1933 in respect of sugarcane in view of low prices.

The Frontier Secretariat closes here on October 4th and reopens in Peshawar on October, 10th.—A. P.

Simla.—Mr Sitaram Raju and Mr Thampan, Members of the Assembly left for their respective duct election campaign.—United Press.

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